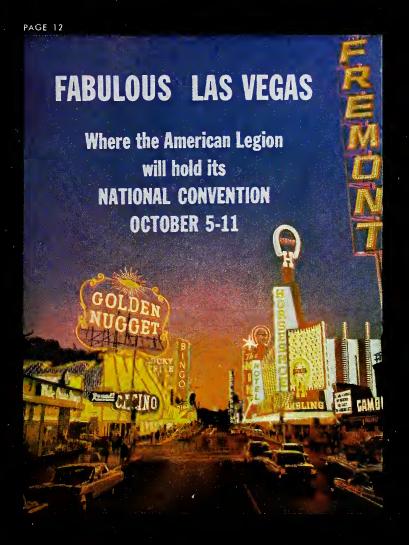
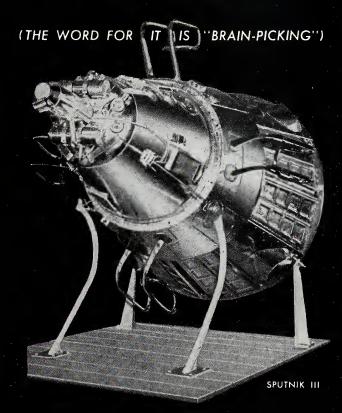
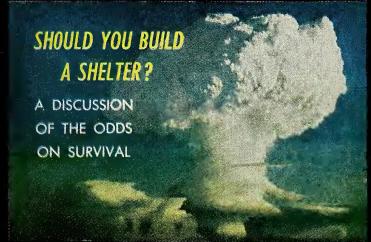
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PRO & CON PAGE 4

Is Wire Tapping Necessary in the Fight Against Crime?



JUNE 1962

Volume 72, Number 6

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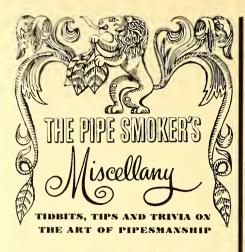


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After every pipeful you smoke, empty out all ashes—and all unsmoked tobacco, too. Leave a respectable cake, of course.

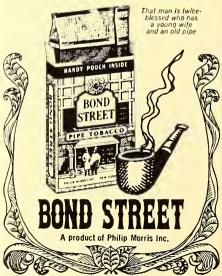
After every pipe-cleaning, leave the stem out of the shank overnight to give both an airing. If you like, you can leave a clean pipe-cleaner in the shank to dry out the bottom of the bowl and shank thoroughly.

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SNAKE STORY

sir: Once upon a time there was a man who was greatly worried about the poisonous red snakes in his house. He was determined to drive them out. However, a group of broad-minded citizens assured him that his real worry should be the poisonous snakes in the rest of the world, not the few in his house. When the man pointed out that his chances of being bitten by red snakes in other parts of the world were slim, the broad-minded citizens accused him of being an extremist. Eventually, he was persuaded that the freedom to be a poisonous red snake is one of our most precious heritages. He became careless. He was buried last week.

R. Blagden East Hampton, Conn.

INFLATION NOTE

sir: Your April issue had a cartoon dealing with car washing which I considered very humorous with one exception—the large sign giving \$2 as the price of a car wash. In our town the price is \$1.50 for a good car wash and only \$1 for a wet wash. My beef is, why print cartoons with such prices? Why not lower the price and help bring down the cost of living instead of raising it? I'm sure most every reader of your fine magazine will agree with me.

Norbert C. Winiesdorffer Wheeling, W. Va.

EVASION?

sir: In "Pro & Con" for April, Rep. Hale Boggs suggests that we should give the President still broader powers to negotiate tariff reductions. The United States Constitution, under Sec. 8, says that the *Congress* shall have power (1) to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports. . . . Why do so many of our elected representatives want to evade their responsibilities and centralize more power in the executive branch of the government?

Jack Hayne Dupuyer, Mont.

WANTS JEEP

sir: Your article on Uncle Sam's surplus in the March issue was very interesting, but I have yet to find a lucky veteran who has been able to purchase from General Services Administration a pair of high top nonskid rubber sole shoes or a surplus jeep, for instance. It seems some big operator always buys up the entire package on a low bid, hence the veteran who wants one item is left high and dry. I've been wanting to purchase one surplus jeep for years but I don't stand a chance against the sharp dealers.

Don Voss Arnold, Md.

PRO-AMERICAN

sir: Hooray for Robert Rienow and his "Bigotry Abroad" in the April issue! I just took a trip around the world and it makes me seethe when we are criticized by mealymouths like Nehru. If a blight more vicious than the caste system exists in the world, I don't know what it is. Please, let's have more praise for the U.S. I'd like more "pointing with pride" and a lot less "viewing with alarm." The U.S. is head and shoulders above every other nation, in a thousand ways. Let's admit it. It's terrible psychology for a person to downgrade himself. He must hold up his head, look the world in the face and let it be seen that he thinks well of himself. If this is right for a person, why not for our country? If we don't respect ourselves, nobody else will respect us.

REBECCA BURRIS Redlands, Calif.

LOST PATROL

sir: Enjoyed reading your article "The Mystery of the Lost Patrol." If my memory serves me, there was one Navy man aboard one of the aircraft, a gunner named Parpart who had just got married. We were sitting in the ready room. I was a Navy Air Gunner, and the Marine flight needed one more gunner so Parpart volunteered to go, as he needed flight time. I remember Don Barr, Iowa, Connie Dambra, N.Y., Tom Bagley, Boston, and myself were playing cards and any one of us could have gone. We aided in the search and flew the same area, but as your story stated, nothing was ever found.

John D. Brady Columbus, Miss.

sir: The April issue carried an article "The Mystery of the Lost Patrol." As an aircrewman of Torpedo Squadron VT-88, consisting of TBM Avengers, I can relate a similar incident that occurred while stationed at the Naval Air Station in Hyannis, Mass. On the night of October 16, 1944 while on a routine navigation flight two of our planes vanished, never to be seen again. I participated in search flights but no trace was found of the missing planes. At that time VT-88 was under the command of Lt. Cmdr. Huddleston. Maybe through this letter some con-

tact can be made with members of VT-88 who could throw some light on the fatal flight.

DONALD E. STAMBAUGH York, Pa.

SIR: Concerning the lost patrol article, you offer only one theory which is quite fantastic. Weren't there any more plausible theories? Such as a nearly extinct volcano emitting some unusual gas that could have caused those well-fueled planes to be flown many miles by groggy pilots before crashing.

BILL SMITH Parkersburg, W. Va.

sir: The story of the lost patrol brought back memories to me. A very close personal friend of mine by the name of James Gerber, of New Ulni, Minn., was on that fatal flight and I felt a great personal loss. We grew up together, played the same sports and graduated from the same high school. He was an excellent person of all around character, and he had many friends in our fair city. The story showing similar incidents, goes to prove that what man knows about the universe could not be put on a pinhead, and it is as mysterious as it is challenging.

BERNARD A. GROEBNER New Ulm, Minn.

CREDIT UNIONS

SIR: Thanks for the fine article in the April issue, "Shopping for Money," by Mark West. Everyone who has to borrow money should shop for the lowest interest rates. Credit Unions were not mentioned in the article. A Credit Union will save a borrower several dollars in interest costs mentioned in the article, especially on 12-month and 24-month loans, so when shopping for money, check the interest rates at a Credit Union and save some money.

HENRY REINBOLD Salina, Kans.

SPY GETS JOB

sir: Herewith is a clipping telling that Mr. Nkrumah's government has appointed Dr. Allan Nunn May as professor of nuclear physics at the University of Ghana, Didn't we recently lend Nkrumah \$133,000,000 of American taxpayers' money to build a dam? And isn't this Dr. Allan Nunn May the same British "atomic bum" who gave Russian spies our A-bomb secrets a few years ago?

NAME WITHHELD Macon, Ga.

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THIS MONTH'S BIG ISSUE:

Is Wire Tapping Necessary

PRO

Rep. George M. Wallhauser (R-N.J.) 12th District

INTERSTATE CRIME is on the upswing!

The cost of combatting it is second only to the building of

our defenses against potential enemies from without. Yet, are we giving law enforcement agencies all modern weapons to effectively meet the criminal enemy head on? I do not think so.

In speaking of interstate crime, we must point with emphasis to kidnaping, extortion, counterfeiting, espionage, big-time gambling and traffic in narcotics and prostitution.

When fighting an enemy it does not make good sense to have your hands tied. It seems logical to provide law enforcement officials with modern, scientific weapons.

Certainly one of the most effective weapons is controlled wire tapping by law agencies. How can a denial of this be justified when it is realized that interstate criminals rely heavily on telephonic exchanges for carrying on operations.

Steps must be taken to correct the situation. We must find a solution striking a balance between the right of a community to protect itself against criminals and the right of individual privacy from unwarranted interference by government.

The root of the problem lies in confusion over the wire tapping law. The existing statute, prohibiting interception and divulgence of wire communications,

has not been altered since 1934. Although not intended to forbid wire tapping, it has been so interpreted by the courts. Thus, Congress should act to set clear standards to meet present-day conditions by amending the act.

Changes must provide against unreasonable wire tapping just as the Fourth Amendment of the Bill of Rights protects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

For instance, wire tapping might be made permissible on the federal level for crimes involving national security and the safety of the person, like kidnaping. Each State, within reasonable limits, might be authorized to allow wire tapping in cases of serious crimes.

Legislation might limit wire tapping to situations in which warrants would be granted by the courts for a definite period. Only evidence so obtained would be admissible in court. Such evidence would not be permitted in civil suits.

Private wire tapping would be strictly prohibited; illegal taps by police severely punished.

These suggestions do not comprise a rigid formula for legislation, nor do they include all possible proposals. They are advanced to indicate the breadth of remedial possibilities. Provisions like these would permit controlled use of a modern, anti-crime weapon while protecting individual liberties against abuse.

Congress has had such legislation under consideration for a number of years. Extensive committee study has been given to it and the opportunity has been provided for all shades of opinion to be heard.

Time for study has passed. The time for Congress to act is at hand.

George W. Walehauser

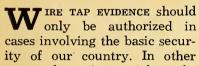
If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, tear out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him———————

THE BIG ISSUES

In The Fight Against Crime?

CON

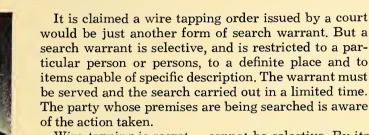
Rep. Clark MacGregor (R-Minn.) Third District



cases, the private rights of individual Americans should not be infringed by legalized eavesdropping.

Crime prevention is a noble motive. All of us outside the criminal element desire to give law enforcement officials the best tools to apprehend lawbreakers. But with wire tapping, this desire is in direct conflict with our fundamental American concern for the rights of the individual. These rights, including the right of privacy, lie at the very center of our constitutional and juridical system. Our concern is evidenced most clearly in the Bill of Rights. Any abridgment of these constitutional guarantees by wire tapping should be strictly limited to cases of subversion, espionage, sabotage and treason.

The Fourth Amendment clause protecting citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures by federal officials, and the Fifth Amendment clause protecting against self-incrimination, have particular relevance to the question of the integrity of the person. This relevance was aptly described by the Missouri Supreme Court in 1942 when it stated, "The basis of the 'right of privacy' is the right to be let alone, and it is a part of the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness..."



Wire tapping is secret — cannot be selective. By its very nature, it is all-embracing. The machine has not been made and cannot be invented that can screen out all but conversations of a criminal nature. Wire tapping is a dragnet procedure and must necessarily invade the most private of affairs of many innocent persons in the hope of finding one guilty party.

No substantial evidence has been brought forth to indicate that wire tapping is necessary to fight crime. Pennsylvania prohibits wire tapping, and law and order are just as successfully maintained there as in New York, where wire tapping is permitted.

Justice Brandeis was right when he dissented in Olmstead v. U.S.: "The makers of the Constitution ... sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone — the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."

The motives of wire tap proponents are good, but so are those of an enlightened dictatorship.

Clark MacGregor

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON on the subject: "Is Wire Tapping Necessary In The Fight Against Crime?"

THE AMERICAN	LEGION MAGAZINE
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RUSSIAN COMEDY

Pazine usually turn to the Parting Shots page. However, an item appeared in the press recently in connection with the Geneva disarmament conference which we think is as funny as anything that has been said since the time of the Russian Revolution. Author of the statement was that famous Soviet dead-pan comic Andrei Gromyko. Here is Gromyko's contribution to the hilarity of nations:

"If the Soviet government signs a test ban treaty, that question [international inspections] will not arise. It would be an insult to the Soviet people to suggest that their government would fail to live up to any treaty obligation it undertook. We always meet our obligations."

Incongruous as the Gromyko statement is, in view of the facts concerning Russian contempt for treaties and for those foolish enough to sign such treaties, the incident has a sad side. That is, there are still many people who persist in trying to coax Khrushchev & Co. to sign treaties with us. And to get such worthless treaties these people will go to the most ridiculous extremes.

ENGLISH LESSON

UR BRITISH COUSINS who have long held that communism is no threat to their internal security (sound familiar?) are getting still another lesson. They have had previous lessons, given by such chaps as Alan Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, who had a penchant for passing vital information along to Soviet comrades. They have also been instructed by some rather odd fellows who skipped to the USSR after having worked in strategic spots in Her Majesty's Government. But unfortunately the lessons didn't penetrate.

As this is written, the British are being jolted by news of a red project so audacious that even their traditional complacency is being jolted. We refer of course to the discovery that British civil service unions had been infiltrated by reds, and there had been a massing of communists, as usual, in spots where they could do the greatest good for Khrushchev's proletariat. The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, described as "the most dangerous union," was dominated for years by a dedicated communist and on his retirement he picked his successor. Members of

this union include key personnel of Britain's top nuclear agencies, many of them working on projects in which the U.S. is involved.

However, don't become too indignant over British complacency. We too are inclined to accept the premise of certain politicians that while communism is a grave threat in Germany, Cuba, South Vietnam, etc., it presents no threat whatsoever at home. Thanks to their efforts, they imply, the communists here are neutralized and inactive, so presumably we can forget them.

BAN THE (U.S.) BOMB

N ow that washington has finally resumed the long-postponed testing of nuclear weapons, we are being treated to the sight of suddenly spawned "peace groups" demanding that all such tests be called off. Immediately and forthwith.

Starring in some of these performances has been Mrs. Cyrus K. Eaton, wife of the influential Cleveland capitalist who is on such intimate terms with non-capitalist Khrushchev. This lady has garnered acres of newspaper publicity for her cause by posing for pictures as she was pushed in her wheel chair in a picket line. The line plugged the line that bombs should be banned.

We do not recall having seen any pictures of Mrs. Eaton taking part in any picket lines denouncing Mr. Khrushchev when he cynically resumed nuclear tests a few months ago but it's just possible that we were negligent. However, if anyone can send us such a picture we will be glad to publish it and we'll pay well for the first one we receive, too.

However, we don't expect to see any photograph such as that. When the Russians broke the truce there was a resounding silence from those who have always been vocal in their cries that we ban the bomb. Obviously the bombs that these individuals have in mind are U.S. bombs. They know, even if no one else is privy to the knowledge, that whereas U.S. bombs are evil, the communist variety is designed for peaceful purposes only.

ROAD TO SOMEWHERE

criticism about certain manifestations of foreign aid, but now and then we learn something which indicates that the communists are not infallible either when it comes to giveaway programs. For example, the following news item appeared in *The Register*, published in Morogoro, Tanganyika:

"A visiting Soviet official saw the chance for a fine propaganda gesture when his car got stuck in a muddy road and helpful townsfolk crowded around to pull it out. After an impassioned talk on how a communist government would see to it that all roads were paved, the official reached into his pocket and handed over enough money to have the road surfaced. He forgot only one detail. He did not ask where the road went, and the people did not bother to tell him. The road leads directly to the local Maryknoll Catholic Mission."



The Secret War, by Sanche de Gramont. G. P. PUTNAM's sons, \$5.95. An exciting and disturbing book about communist espionage, and a powerful rebuttal to those who insist that communism is merely an external threat

Boxing's Unforgettable Fights, by Lester Bromberg. RONALD PRESS, \$6.00. Stories of great ring battles, from the time of John L. Sullivan to the present.

The Menace of Communism, by Kenneth Colegrove and Hall Bartlett. D. VAN NOS-TRAND CO., \$4.25. A clear, factual appraisal of the history and development of communism and how the reds gain and keep

America's Historylands; Landmarks of History. THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, \$11.95. America, from Columbus to Canaveral, presented excitingly in a handsomely illustrated and dramatically written volume that should be in every home and school.

The Colonial Image, selected and edited by John C. Miller. GEORGE BRAZILLER, \$7.50. Colonial writing which sets forth lucidly the beginnings of our nation.

The Tragic Conflict, edited by William B. Hesseltine. GEORGE BRAZILLER, \$7.50. The Civil War and Reconstruction described by many who participated in "the central epoch of American history."

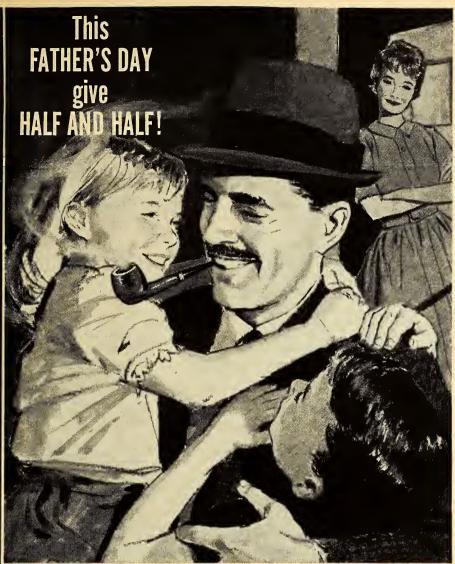
Patriotic Gore, by Edmund Wilson. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$8.50. Studies in the literature of the Civil War, with the writings of 30 people presented.

Rand McNally Road Atlas (38th Annual Edition). RAND MCNALLY CO., \$1.95. If you have a car and go anywhere at all, this collection of 102 four-color maps covering the U.S., Canada and Mexico is a must for those who plan their travel.

U.S. Navy Aircraft, 1921-1941, by William T. Larkins. AVIATION HISTORY PUBLICATIONS, \$10.00. A detailed and illustrated history of all aircraft types operated by the U.S. Navy during the period given.

Heck Thomas: Frontier Marshal, by Glenn Shirley. CHILTON BOOK CO., \$4.95. A "real gunfighter" and a good lawman is the subject of this interesting true story.

If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to The Bookmailer, Inc. Address: Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York, N. Y. Books will be sent postpaid.



HE'LL LOVE THE FLAVOR...AND E WILL LOVE THE AROMA!

- When Dad lights up a pipeful of HALF AND HALF, the people around him enjoy it almost as much as he does. That's because no other pipe tobacco has such a delightful aroma -and such a distinctive taste.
- HALF AND HALF is a mixture of choice aromatic tobaccos . . . specially selected and blended for mild taste and friendly aroma. So this Father's Day give your pipe smoker HALF AND HALF.
- Buy famous HALF AND HALF in vacuum-packed humidor tin or the convenient pocket pouch.



MEMO TO FATHERS!

SHOW THIS TO YOUR BETTER HALF-SHE'LL LOVE THE AROMA OF HALF AND HALF!

OTHE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

A CARGO OF CONTENTMENT IN THE BOWL OF ANY PIPE!

AN ANSWER TO AN ADVERTISEMENT

Most inappropriately, on Washington's Birthday, an organization called the Ad Hoc Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee published a full-page advertisement in a New York newspaper. Because the advertisement contained statements that he considered erroneous and misleading, Robert H. Austin, Chairman of the National Committee for a Representative Congress, attempted to set the record straight. However, not having the financial resources of Mr. Clarence E. Pickett's Ad Hoc Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, Mr. Austin was forced to request editorial space for his reply, and this was denied him.

Since we feel that expressions such as that of the Ad Hoc Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee should be answered, we have ex-tended to Mr. Austin without charge this page in which to present the major part of the letter he vainly tried to get published elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A REPRESENTATIVE CONGRESS

Washington 4, D. C.

ROBERT H. AUSTIN Chairman

February 23rd, 1962.

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

It seems to me that someone should answer the full page advertisement of you and your associates in a New York newspaper urging the abolishment of the House Un-American Dear Mr. Pickett: Activities Committee, and tell you why you cannot get this Committee abolished. The reason you cannot do this is because Uncle Sam will not let you. Yes, "Virginia", there is an Uncle Sam, and unlike Santa Claus he can readily be seen by everybody who believes in him enough. He was at Valley Forge, Gettysburg, San Juan, Flanders Field, Normandy, Korea, and he has just made three trips in orbit around the world with one of his Marine fliers. He appears in every city, village, hamlet or farm community in the nation. And he wants the House Un-American Activities Committee to be always on the job, ever alert for enemies within the walls who might stab Uncle Sam in the back. He wants this agency of constant Congressional vigilance because he has seen what happened to other nations who were so unfortunate or careless as to not have such alertness -- Poland, Czechoslovakia and others

There are 601 of you folks who signed this advertisement because the existence of the House Un-American Activities Committee disturbs you. There are 185 million citizens whom -- and poor Hungary. it does not disturb. These Americans love Uncle Sam unconditionally, love the heritage of liberty, religious and individual freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people, handed down by the founding fathers. They want to keep America truly American. They want to keep the representative government truly representative. They want to keep the House Un-American Activities Committee truly active, and that is why their Congressmen vote to continue the House Un-American Activities Committee.

They do not want American government diluted with alien philosophies, or used as a guinea pig to be injected with foreign cancer viruses of socialism, leftism, communism, or any other lethal "ism" hidden under the sugar-coating of extreme liberalism.

This is why you will not be able in our time to get the House Un-American Activities Committee abolished. Your very screams of anguished protest are most convincing evidence of the worth of, and need for, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and further convince Uncle Sam of how right he is in having such a Congressional weapon of protection at work. There is no record of the House Un-American Activities Committee ever disturbing any American citizen faithfully and quietly walking the path of wholehearted patriotism and loyalty. The only ones ever receiving official attention by the House Un-American Activities Committee are those who have engaged in political romance or adventure pursuing mirages in the foreign land of leftism.

So enjoy yourself and your wide freedom in America -- here you don't even have to be grateful for these rights and privileges, so dearly purchased on many battlefields by Uncle Sam's blood!

Robert austin Robert Austin, Chairman The National Committee for a Representative Congress.

onal)

INFORMATION THAT CAN HELP YOU WITH EVERYDAY PROBLEMS

Here's what the U.S. Labor Dept. is telling this year's crop of college graduates:

- The job outlook has improved over last year, since business is better.
- On the average, the college graduate can figure his starting salary at around \$480 per month (specialists and those with higher degrees will get more; nonspecialists and women may get less).
- · Engineers, physicists, and mathematicians continue in high demand (a situation that's sure to persist for years to come).
- Also much-wanted: social workers, teachers, health and welfare experts, white collar trainees, and - once again - dentists and doctors.

Meantime government experts keep repeating this advice to parents: Don't let your kids drop out of school early; give them the best education you can; their future earnings are linked to their educational attainments. *

Note that some of the really big names in finance and banking - among them the mighty Chase Manhattan Bank - now are setting up small business investment companies. This special breed is authorized by law to:

- 1) Make investments up to \$500,000 apiece in small businesses for periods of not less than 5 years. A small business usually is defined as having assets under \$5 million, net worth under \$2.5 million, and average income after taxes of under \$250,000.
- 2) Charge "reasonable" interest rates (currently in the neighborhood of 8%, with local variations).

For their part, small business investment companies can borrow up to \$4,000,000 at 5% from the government and get up to \$400,000 in initial capital. They also get certain tax breaks.

To date, some 500 such companies have sprung up and made loans to several thousand small firms. But the going sometimes has been rough, and there have been a number of mergers, shakeouts, and investigations.

The fact that a giant like Chase Manhattan now is getting into the field portends an era of greater orderliness (aside from which it's a resounding vote of confidence in the future of small business).

Incidentally, small business investment companies often prefer to invest in relatively new businesses with a growth potential (electronics, chemicals, and chain retailing, for instance). A list of licensed investment companies is published by the Small Business Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

Three common products currently are getting a revolutionary revamping: Metal cans: Can Top Machinery Corp. has evolved a device that puts a "pulltop" end on metal cans. Instead of getting at the contents via a can opener, you pull a tab which neatly opens the container.

Men's hats: J. C. Penney (to be followed by others) is marketing summer headgear that permanently retains its shape and shows high resistance to the elements. The secret is, the hats are made of molded plastic textiles. Odds are that the molding of fabrics — as against cutting and sewing — will have a promising future in other clothing items as well as upholstered furniture.

Meantime there have been important changes on two long-standing fronts: Polio vaccine: This year the complete range of oral vaccine will be available. It's a good idea to leave the decision as to which type of defense you need - oral (by mouth) or injections - up to your doctor.

Room air conditioners: The old system of measuring potency in terms of horsepower is abandoned in most 1962 models. The new and more accurate yardstick is B.T.U.'s. Your dealer can figure out your requirements if you give him 1) the dimensions of the room for which the conditioner is intended, 2) the directions in which the windows face and whether they are shielded, 3) the type of insulation in your home, and 4) whether your wiring is 110 or 220 volt. This year, too, the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. is certifying the cooling capacity of conditioners which have been tested in accordance with its rules. By Edgar A. Grunwald



IMAGINE

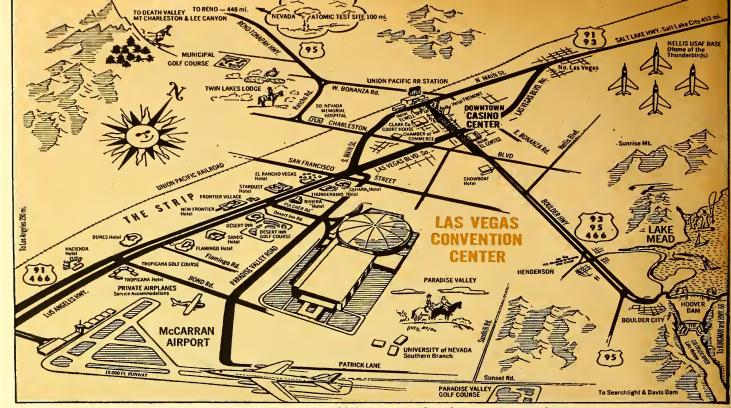
- A RESEARCH CENTER dedicated to basic studies of life, health and humanity-made possible by a dynamic partnership of scientists and citizens.
- A LABORATORY in which eminent scientists from many parts of the world will work together, seeking the knowledge that will enable man to build for himself a better world.
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MEN OF VISION have dreamed of creating such a center. By 1963 the dream will be a reality-a vibrant center of scientific activity, searching for understanding that will enable man to MAKE THE BEST OF HIS GIFT OF LIFE.

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FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES San Diego, Calif.



It's easy to find your way to spots of interest, even though some are spread out.

By R. WILSON BROWN

is a little desert crossroads spot where Californians go to gamble and that's all there is to it?

Brother, you're in for a shock if you attend The American Legion's convention there October 5 through 11. It sounds trite to say that Las Vegas is a fabulous place—perhaps the most fabulous in these United States—but that's exactly what it is.

Where else can you see, absolutely free, a dozen shows in one night, all with top name performers?

Where else can you see scores of actors, actresses, musicians and dancers put on a full production for as little as \$5.75 plus tax and get a four-course dinner along with it? Or wait until midnight and see the same show for a minimum of \$3 or \$4 plus tax?

Where else can you get all the food you can eat any hour of the day or night for only 98 cents?

Where else can you order a steak dinner with all the trimmings and, when you pay the \$2.75 check, have the cashier hand you back a silver dollar which is sort of like tipping in reverse?

What other town with a population of only 64,405 people, can boast 12 resort hotels, 35 commercial hotels and 250 motels providing more than 15,000 modern rooms?

What other town in the so-called desolate desert has a property valuation of \$800.000,000 and in one year (1961) entertains 8,886,341 visitors who spend almost \$138,971,635?

Invitation to



There will be nothing missing to make your stay at the 44th National Convention of The American Legion enjoyable and in all likelihood memorable.

Where else can a county of only 127,-016 persons in a state of only 285,278 total population boast of a \$6,500,000 convention hall seating 8,384 persons, with parking space for 7,500 cars—all within a ten minute drive of airport, hotels, motels and downtown? Amaz-

ingly, the convention hall is financed by a hotel and motel room tax of only five cents per day.

Las Vegas is a town that boasts five golf courses, is served by seven air lines, one railroad and three bus lines, stages concerts by the New York Philharmonic,

Hoover Dam, one of the country's show pieces, is only a short drive from Vegas.



Dude ranches permit you to live it up, western style.





Las Vegas is noted for its fabulous shows, such as this at the Stardust.



Legionnaires will convene at the huge new Las Vegas Convention Center. It seats 8,384 and contains 17 separate meeting rooms.

sponsors world champion prize fights, and sits at the doorstep of America's highest dam-Hoover Dam-and America's biggest man-made lake - Lake Mead.

It's a town where the clocks are stopped. It does business 24 hours a day, every day in the year.

For those who like to gamble, that's okay too, for gambling is perfectly legal throughout Nevada.

But don't get the idea for one moment that you must gamble to enjoy Las Vegas. Thousands of persons go there every year, have the time of their lives, and never gamble as much as one thin dime.

That's Las Vegas. There's no other place quite like it.

But to get back to the business of the Legion convention. Entertainment will be the drawing card. The economy of Las Vegas is based upon people, and entertainment draws people. The 12 resort hotels vie with one another to outdo the others in entertainment that will attract people. It's nothing for a hotel to spend \$30,000 per week for talent. And if it takes more than that to snare an act that is particularly "hot" at the moment, the hotels pay the price.

Show business entertainment is of two types. Each of the 12 resort hotels have what they call "Lounge Shows" and "Dinner Shows."

Lounge shows are free shows. In just one week these were a few of the free shows:

Thunderbird: Carmen Cavallaro and his orchestra, Sonny King and Vido

Flamingo: Harry James and his or-



Headquarters hotel will be the famed Sands.

chestra, Don Cornell, Viva Mariachis and Bob Sims.

Desert Inn: Frankie Carle and Dave Apollon.

New Frontier: Bob Crosby and his orchestra, Ink Spots and Marcy Layne.

The Dunes: Viva Les Girls (a Parisienne revue) and Billy Eckstine.

You can sit in the cocktail lounge and order a drink if you wish. There is no minimum charge. Or you can just stand around and see the lounge shows without ordering anything. In one evening this writer saw six of these lounge shows and spent not a penny. It was done just to prove two points of which Las Vegas boasts: that one can spend evening after evening being royally entertained without spending money; and that the entertainment is second to none including New York's Broadway. Las Vegas' boasts are true.

Dinner shows are presented in auditorium-like dining rooms where guests are seated at tables and dinner is served while a show is in progress on the stage. Some shows, like the French imported "Le Lido de Paris" at the Stardust, are productions complete with water fountains and an ice rink. The Tropicana is another hotel which presents the production type show. It is now presenting the 1962 Folies Bergére, also direct from Paris.

The Thunderbird recently imported from New York the Broadway production of "Flower Drum Song."

Other hotels present a series of acts built around a big name star. At one and the same time recently, Milton Berle was

(Continued on page 46)

PHYSICAL REVIEW

A journal of experimental and theoretical physics established by E. L. Nichols in 1893

SECOND SERIES, VOL. 123, No. 2

JULY 15, 1961

Comparison of Two Theoretical Approaches to Electron Behavior in Ar-CO₂₁ Ar-N₂, Ar-H₂, and Ar-CO Gas Mixtures*

MARTIN A. UMAN
The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
(Received March 7, 1961)

The electron drift velocity and electron average energy for low-energy electrons in binary gas mixtures of Ar-CO₃, Ar-N₃, Ar-H₃, and Ar-CO are determined using two theoretical methods of approach: (1) a "distribution function," or "Boltzmann equation" approach; and (2) an "average electron" approach. The results of the two theoretical methods of approach are compared and discussed.

I. INTRODUCTION

II. "AVERAGE ELECTRON" THEORY

THE study of the behavior of low-energy electrons in gas mixtures under the influence of a dc electric field is a quite recent one. By and large, the research conducted in this field has been of an experi-

The most expedient method of analysis of the behavior of low-energy electrons in gas mixtures is the so-called "average electron" method. As the name implies, this model assumes that all electrons are

Technical publications such as the highly regarded PHYSICAL REVIEW are gathered by the Russians and dispatched to the USSR through . . .



... the Soviet Embassy in Washington and other channels open to them.

By WERNER KELLER

N 26TH APRIL 1956, the main lecture hall at Harwell, the British atomic research establishment, was packed to capacity. A lecture had been announced which caused surprise and considerable interest among the British scientists. They were to be addressed by a Russian colleague. The feeling of anticipation was increased by the fact that this coincided with the Khrushchev and Bulganin state visit.

Professor Igor Kurchatov, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, referred, to the astonishment of the British scientists, to a subject which in the West counted as the most secret project in the entire field of nuclear physics, the "harnessing of the hydrogen-bomb" for peaceful purposes. The production of energy by nuclear fusion, would, if successful, be a technical achievement of epoch-making importance, giving mankind an inexhaustible source of power. For the basic raw material required, heavy water, is available in almost unlimited quantities.

The Englishmen listened intently to the words of Professor Kurchatov, which an interpreter translated sentence by sentence. As if he were referring to the most normal thing in the world, Kurchatov spoke of the "possibility of producing a thermo-nuclear reaction in a discharge of gases," and described the method by which, without recourse to atom-bombs, the temperatures of millions of degrees required for a nuclear fusion reaction could be achieved. When Kurchatov had finished his lecture, the walls of Harwell

The Secret of Russia's Success in Science

Scientists from all over the world unwittingly contribute to the Soviet Union as their ideas are transmitted there through a skillfully organized pickup system, translated into Russian, and channeled to Soviet scientists working on the same problems. Many "scientific achievements of the USSR" have come from this larceny which is practiced as official Soviet policy.

reverberated to an unprecedented storm of applause.

A careful study of the stenographer's text of this lecture reveals that Professor Kurchatov did not suggest anything new. He had described experiments in the most advanced field of nuclear research, then known only to a very few specialists in Britain and America and classified top secret.

Nevertheless, the Russian's lecture caused a sensation, and received much publicity. An article in the magazine *Discovery* referred to Kurchatov's address at the atomic research establishment as "a most unusual and unexpected occasion."

What happened at Harwell was soon repeated elsewhere and in other contexts. Since then there have been frequent

This article is from the sensational book "East Minus West=Zero," which tells how Russia for centuries has exploited the West in a ceaseless drive for power. The book, by Werner Keller, is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and the price is \$6.95.



In the USSR the information is translated by electronic machines. Significantly, the machines also originated in the West.

INTRODUCTION

When a practical problem in science or technology permits matheematical formulation, the chances are rather good that it leads to
one or more differential equations. This is true certainly of the
vast category of problems associated with force and motion, so
that whether we want to know the future path of Jupiter in the
heavens or the path of an electron in an electron microscope we
resort to differential equations. The same is true for the study of
phenomena in continuous media, propagation of waves, flow of
heat, diffusion, static or dynamic electricity, etc., except that we
here deal with partial differential equations.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Если практическая задача в науке или технике допускает математическую формулировку, шансы довольно велики что это приводит к одному или более дифференциальным уравнениям. Это верно безусловно для обширной категории задач связанных с силой и движением, так что хотим ли мы знать будущий путь Юпитера в небесах или путь электрона в электронном микроскопе мы прибегаем к дифференциальным уравнениям. То же верно для изучения явлений в непрерывной среде, распространения волн, потока тепла, диффузии, статического или динамического электричества, и т д, за исключением того что мы здесь будем рассматривать дифференциальные уравнения в частных производных.

A sample of the work done by the translator, designated by the Russians as BESM. The subject is partial differential equations.

articles in the press and in technical journals expressing astonishment and wonder at the knowledge and ability of the Soviet scientists and technicians. Perhaps because Russian professors had begun to attend scientific congresses, or perhaps because Soviet delegations had been keeping an eye on the leading European and American industries, it was becoming apparent that Russia possessed all the necessary information about what was being done in the West.

"The Soviet delegations which come to the United States are unusually well informed," an American newspaper has said. "Russian technicians concentrate on observing specialized processes, and they make no bones about it. They manage to visit even the most secret installations."

And Walter R. Hibbard, Jr., of the American Institute of Mining and Petroleum Engineers and Metallurgists stated, with astonishment: "Their detailed knowledge of American technical literature is phenomenal."

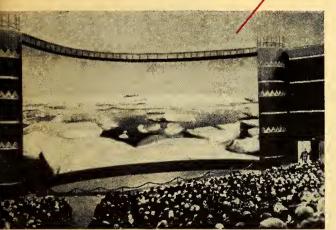
This knowledge on the part of the Russians occasionally lead to strange results. At the Geneva Conference in the autumn of 1958, when permission was suddenly and sentationally given by Washington to reveal the existence of new top secret equipment at the conference, American scientists working on similar problems at leading nuclear research institutes in California and New Mexico. Princeton and Chicago, made no attempt to disguise their astonishment.

They were seeing some of this apparatus and equipment from their own country for the first time. The fact did not escape shrewd observers that the Russian delegates, in contrast to their American colleagues, did not appear to be looking at something completely new. And the very pertinent questions which they put in connection with the apparatus made one fact clear. This "top secret" equipment from the United States was not unknown to them.

In the same year Dr. Dennis Carnay, head of United States Steel's Duquesne Works, on his return from a scientific trip to the USSR, reported an almost incredible fact. Students at the Moscow Steel Institute "have at their disposal the results of original American research which have not been even mentioned in technical journals in the United States."

How does it come about that the (Continued on page 33)

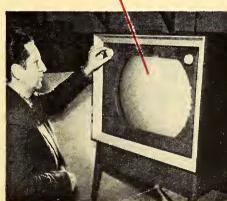
THUS, TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF PROPAGANDA, SOVIET SCIENCE MARCHES ON



It took a few years, and meanwhile American audiences had become accustomed to it, but eventually the Russians got around to inventing Cinerama.

Another "marvel of Soviet technology," as the Russians called it, is this electronically controlled artificial hand demonstrated by a German in 1948.





Russians are working on color television but apparently haven't quite figured out just how RCA makes this equipment.

By Captain WILLIAM McCASLAN SCAIFE

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY (RET.)

HEN HYDRO JOINED the ship in Brooklyn, no one on board eould have believed that within eight months he would bring honor to himself and his ship at faraway Kiska, Alaska. No one eould foresee that the ship's eompany would stand proudly at attention during the eeremony of his decoration; for he was the youngest, smallest, greenest, and most bewildered seaman who had ever eome aboard the *Hydrographer* or any other ship.

When misfortune, or fortune, easts such an innocent to the merey of wolves, he is sure to be the butt of rough humor and crude remarks that would eurl armor plate. But the young reeruit seemed to sense that the insulting words were no more than a smoke-sereen to hide a soft spot deep in the heart of the erew. He responded as a waif who has at last found a home full of warmth and affeetion. So the erew took the forlorn little fellow to their eolleetive bosom within minutes of his reporting for duty and gave him the name of Hydro, in honor of the ship he had joined. Minutes later, Hydro fell through a hatch and broke a leg. There appeared to be no alternative but to leave him behind in a hospital when we sailed. In his brief time on board, Hydro had been aeeepted as the ship's symbol of good luek, and now morale took a slump that no eommanding officer likes to see.

Five minutes before departure time at 0100 on a bitter winter night, a gunner's mate, eook, and two seamen were still logged as a.w.o.l. But just as the *Hydrog-rapher's* lines were east off, a taxi dashed to the doek. Its doors were flung open, and the missing men serambled out. They gently handed a bundled thing to eager hands on the fo'eastlehead, and then sprawled on the iey deek after a pierhead leap. From the bridge I saw the end of a blanket pulled baek from the bundle. There was Hydro, his leg in a heavy east!

We left New York Harbor in a snowstorm, fought rough seas to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, rushed to general quarters when there were submarine alarms, and had voyage repairs in the steaming Canal Zone. But sailing up the west eoast of Central America and Mexico was delightful, with flat seas, sunshine, refreshing breezes, and little to fear from hostile submarines.

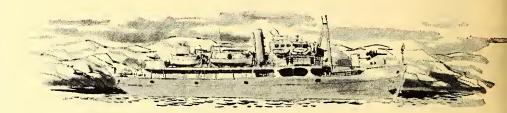
For the first time, Hydro was brought on deek, where a erewman off duty attended to his every need. In those days he was a quiet, forlorn young sailor, with no spark in his eyes and a bewildered look such as I have never seen before or sinee. But the erew seemed to understand him. They did everything possible to make up for woes incident to a broken

leg and a strange and fearful environ-

Before we reached San Diego, the east was off Hydro's leg, and he was walking gingerly about the deek. By the time we began our winter passage to Kodiak, his leg appeared to be as good as new. A sparkle had come into his eyes, and he

Base, he walked as though he expected the ground to roll and twist like a ship's deek. He had become coeky, as little fellows often are; and, as far as he was concerned, those who laughed at him just made fools of themselves. There was no doubt that he had been spoiled by the fond indulgence of the erew, but they apparently remembered that he was little more than a child, and treated him with an amused, but fond, tolerance, Hydro's

COMBAT at KISKA



Hydro hit the beach in the first wave at Kiska and routed the enemy who awaited him.

fairly radiated pep. Aeeeptanee into the tight brotherhood of a ship's erew in wartime had wrought a miraele. In a few brief weeks, qualities hidden and unsuspected behind the most unpromising exterior I've ever seen fairly erupted.

We discovered that Hydro had a quick and observant mind, and the knack of rapid adjustment. When the snow-elad mountains of Kodiak Island elimbed above a cold horizon, he was already expert at balancing himself on a plunging deek. His rolling gait, as flawless as the gait of the oldest salt, was the envy of some less gifted young shipmates on their first sea voyage. So natural had his sailor's gait become that, when he stepped ashore at the Kodiak Naval

ILLUSTRATED BY DOM LUPO

loyalty to his ship and his shipmates was heart-warming. Ashore at Kodiak, where seamen from strange ships roamed the waterfront and any place that offered amusement, arguments by word or fist were likely to arise just for the hell of it. When Hydro made the rounds with the liberty party, he looked strangers over with alert eyes in which lurked impudent laughter — a plain dare to any who might be inclined to ehallenge him or a shipmate, proud men from a proud ship.

Through the bitter, foul weather, the *Hydrographer* kept doggedly at her mission of eharting rugged, uncharted shores and waters west of our forward base at Adak and well along the Aleutian ehain towards the Japanese-held islands. A lonely job it was in those no man's

waters, as it must have been for the Japanese submarine which kept watch on us and which, in turn, stalked and was stalked by us. The harsh northern winter wore reluctantly toward a winterlike spring. Hydro was first to volunteer for every working party that went ashore on a surveying mission. Cold, storm, submarines, and general alarm calling all hands to battle stations - all these he took in stride, invariably coming up with

for the assault on Kiska, a marked change came into her tone. There was a confidence and a satisfied smugness in the way she told us that a stunning surprise awaited the powerful task force that was to undertake the operation. In spite of Tokyo Rose's well-known habit of departure from the truth, this time her gloating hints of a secret knowledge of things to come had an unmistakable ring of conviction. So, coupled with Intelligence's



"... in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Navy."

bounce and drive to spare when his shipmates were exhausted from strain and lack of sleep and were blue with cold. On board and ashore, on surveys charting the hidden obstructions and channels of Massacre Bay during the assault on Attu — with shells from battleships and cruisers hurtling overhead on their missions of destruction, in the first boatload ashore at Shemya, Hydro set the pace for the ship. Always ready and eager to go, he was the pride and joy of the hardbitten sailors.

During that time, about the only pastime we had was tuning in on Tokyo Rose's broadcasts and listening to her premature claims of the tragic fate that had befallen us. But, as the finishing touches were being put on preparations

warning that Kiska was going to be a very tough nut to crack, Rose's gibes had an ominous sound, but they brought no more than an amused expression to Hydro's face. Before she was through, he would be in untroubled sleep. But those of us who were not so carefree couldn't shrug off those assured gibes that easily.

For once, Tokyo Rose's predictions came true. A surprise awaited us, all right. It is described in the official account of the operation, which tells you that Kiska was occupied without combat. According to the record, the mighty task force descended upon a deserted island after the Japs, a jump ahead of us, had evacuated their stronghold in a dense Aleutian fog.

But sometimes official records are not

complete. Actually, there was an incident of violent combat when our forces landed, and the credit belongs to the Hydrographer. I know, for she was my ship, and I was with the boatload of her seamen who were involved. In justice to my ship and to one of her seamen who distinguished himself that day, I feel it my duty to set the record straight.

There was the cautious rounding of the southern end of Kiska Island on a black night. There were landing operations and the assault against a stronghold described later in the official report as deserted. Our boat was approaching a beach where we thought there was nothing to fear, for by then the word had been passed that the Japanese had escaped to the last man. So it was with amazement that we saw, just before the boat grounded, a little fellow of about Hydro's size, last remnant of the Japanese force, bound off the bank onto the beach in what appeared to be a banzai charge.

The action that followed was too fast to permit much more than a helpless witnessing of the event. Hydro was overboard in a flash, swimming toward the foe. He was on the beach before our boat grounded. There were flying legs and howls of terror as Hydro struck the enemy like a tornado.

It was over as quickly as it began. Ignoring the Japanese tradition of fighting to the death, Yamoto-let us call him -begged for quarter. He had been lonesome since the rest of the garrison had departed precipitately and left him behind to make a stand, singlehanded, against the mighty force about to descend upon Kiska. The land of the rising sun was far away, and such a suicide mission had little appeal for him. He wanted only to welcome the Americans as friends.

The boat crew dragged the raging Hydro from the beaten enemy. A sailor from another ship took custody of the whimpering Yamoto and led him away to lick his wounds and to devour a meal the like of which he had never eaten in his hungriest dreams. Although Yamoto's status was that of a prisoner of war, I am sure that he was made a trusty without delay and that thought of escape from the U.S. Navy ship on which he was held never entered his mind.

With his shipmates at attention, Hydro's decoration was pinned to his collar, where he had well earned the right to wear it. In his citation it was recorded that "His conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Navy." That night he celebrated with a choice steak donated by the galley force. It was rumored that his shipmates celebrated with some abandoned Japanese "sake" which they had found on the beach and smuggled aboard. Hydrographer was the proudest ship in the fleet, and Hydro was the fleet's proudest THE END dog.

By DALE SHAW

AST NOVEMBER, a town meeting was held at Lexington, Massachusetts, to discuss civil defense. This historic town may have been militant back in the days of muzzle-loaders and cannon, but in covering the 1961 gathering, the Lexington Minuteman was forced to report that the citizenry had decided to do nothing, as a "protest against the confusion on the subject of civilian defense not only here but throughout the entire nation."

The average homcowner would like to clear this confusion and decide once and for all, to build or not to build. But according to surveys of public opinion, confusion is generated by the awesome power of the H-bomb itself, a power which seems to be steadily increasing. The problem has become, in many



The problem is how best you can defend yourse since defense is necessary.

minds, a problem of defending against an unknown; the defense being thereby unknown, too.

Even at the official level, very much remains to be learned of the exact nature of the H-bomb and its effects on various targets. The Hiroshima bomb, 5,000 kilotons, was tiny beside today's engines of destruction. Altogether, the United States and Britain have exploded only 125 megatons, up to 15 megatons in size. The recent Russian 55 megaton detonation — which produced no fallout of the type fallout shelters fight — hints at titantic forces of future superbombs unstudied in any testing here.

Death and injury in crowded metropolitan areas and suburbs (where most Americans live today) would reach the millions per explosion. Burns might head the list of causes, plus lung hemorrhage duc to blast, and injury from flying glass and debris, from being picked up bodily and hurled with great force, and from the insidious effects of radioactive fallout (produced only by a surface detonation).

The Federation of American Scientists, commenting indirectly on government programs, has stated, "Oversimplifications...tend to produce the misleading impression that the individual can, by his own efforts, insure his survival in the event of any nuclear war... The FAS considers the shelter issue unusually difficult as it involves measures and estimates that are without precedent. Shelter planning involves many technical considerations not easily conveyed to the



A 20-megaton bomb exploded at surface would gouge a crater in solid granite 240 feet deep and a half-mile across. Its minute-long flash of radiant heat could start over 2,000,000

fires in an area more than 60 miles wide. Blast shock waves would shatter frame houses 13 miles from ground zero and topple unreinforced brick houses ten miles away.

public, many of which depend in some degree on information that is unavailable... because the effects involved are imponderable."

The most eminent and the oldest scientific body in the United States has

backed this opinion. The American Association for the Advancement of Science states, "... there is ... no historical evidence that adaptation and survival are possible in this type of warfare. ..." The AAAS based this view

Many New Yorkers were jolted at the sight of this shelter in Grand Central Station.



on the fact that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons "have not had a substantial trial in actual combat." This view, however, has been disputed by other scientists.

The prospective home-shelter builder, checkbook in pocket and balance in the bank, considers buying a refuge which has never been tried in a type of war which has never been fought, and



You can provide a little protection with an easily made lean-to such as this.

Or you can spend thousands on an elaborate shelter equipped with all sorts of devices for safety and convenience.

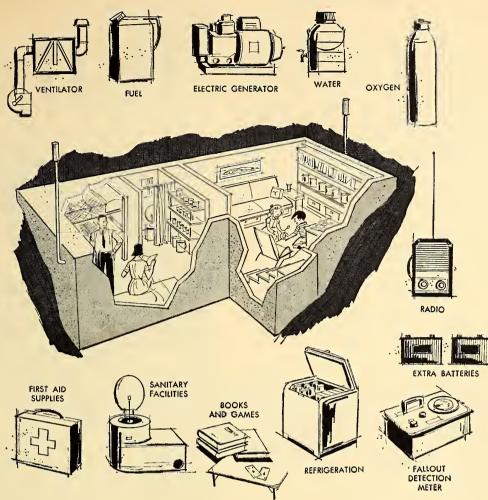
the nature of which will also change with year-by-year revolutions in the size and nature of weaponry. His confusion and consternation are nowhere more in evidence than at the shelter displays springing up around the country. In fair-grounds, shopping centers and railroad terminals, builders have erected facsimiles and actual concrete duplicates of their fallout and blast-resistant hideaways, equipping them with everything from canned water and fallout soap to manual air blowers and bottled oxygen.

In the concrete-block fallout shelter put into Grand Central Station's lower level by Shelters For Living, Inc., you can feel the rapid pulse of suburbanites from New York and Connecticut as they contemplate investing in a much-debated defense against infinite destruction. As they tick off one question after another, a pattern forms of those which can be answered and those which cannot

Several questions asked by shelter prospects are repeated over and over. You constantly hear: "I know I can have fallout protection—what about blast and fire?" "When you stay down so long, a couple of weeks, how do you get enough good air?" "How much concrete do you need to be safe, or how much earth?"

These are the questions of people scriously considering a shelter proposition. They are concerned, upset. They want answers and they want them right away.

The shelters advocated by the Federal Government, and those advertised by most builders are fallout shelters, not



blast or fire shelters. Severe blast causes lung hemorrhage and death; it may cause the roof of an ordinary shelter to collapse. Fire above ground heats the intake intolerably and fills it with smoke and noxious gases. Or it may deprive shelter occupants of oxygen.

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, a distinguished nuclear physicist, formerly head of the Nuclear Physics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, believes that a steel-reinforced concrete, or corrugated steel shelter equipped with a steel-plate door, when properly buried, can withstand the blast pressure 2½ miles from ground zero. Extensive mathematical calculation leads Dr. Lapp to make this astonishing statement in reference to a 20-

megaton bomb, and to add that a selfcontained atmosphere of bottled oxygen completes the picture of the perfect fallout-blast-fire shelter.

Putting his money where his mouth is, Dr. Lapp is having such a shelter built for himself and his family. Estimate for a family of four: \$3,000 to \$5,000. His conviction leads him to state: "The make-do fallout-only shelter of the basement type carries a ten times cheaper price tag, but it provides no real protection from primary blast and secondary fire."

It is true that special concrete and steel shelters can be built to withstand terrific pressures, and in fact several (Continued on page 40)

The American Legion's Official Policy on Fallout Shelters

Whereas, Extensive tests and studies have been made of protective measures to safeguard people against the effects of nuclear weapons;

Whereas, In the event of a nuclear attack on this nation, fallout shelters offer the best single non-military defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of people; and

Whereas, There is resultant indication that use of shelters for fallout protection provides a vast potential for saving lives; and

Whereas, The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has formulated a national policy on shelters for fallout protection; and

Whereas, States offices of Civil Defense have adopted programs consonant with the national shelter policy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Legion, in national convention assembled in Denver, Colorado, September 11-14, 1961, support the national policy on shelters and recommend that all members prepare their houses against the threat of fallout, and, having set the example, further demonstrate their leadership by urging the rest of the community to take similar action.

By PAUL HARVEY

North Carolina, and you can see South Carolina to the South, Charlotte and the Catawba River to the East, and the Great Smoky Mountains to the West.

And from here you can look 30 years into the past; perhaps into the future.

Most everywhere these days Americans are alert to the fact that an insidious, Godless, alien "ism" is trying to infiltrate, undermine, corrupt, then take over our country.

But some 30 years ago we were not alert to the communist threat. Communists came down across the Catawba River and invaded Gastonia, North Carolina, head-on. They were not disguised. They did not infiltrate by night. They brazenly sought to storm Gastonia by daylight.

Few incidents in American history are more ugly, more frightening, more inspiring than Gastonia's battle with communism.

It was an all-out, head-on, declared war which the communists launched against our nation's defenses, and it is not over. But a turning point battle in that war was fought and won here, in Gastonia, 33 years ago.

This is a textile town. Industry hereabouts has diversified in recent years, but Gastonia is still a textile town.

In 1929, the Soviet communists, after 11 terrible years of enforcing their police state on Soviet Russia, boldly set out to invade the new world. They figured they could feed the dormant fires of resentment in the South and renew civil war in the United States.

There was a labor dispute at the big Loray Mill in Gastonia and the communists seized the opening. They sent a red-haired red named Fred Beale to

IT HAPPENED



The gathering storm broke. Protest parades erupted into violence. There were raids at night.







Members of the union toted guns to show that they meant business.

Commie leader, Fred Beale.

Chief Anderholt, killed by reds.

IN GASTONIA

The story of a North Carolina town which was

invaded by communists who tried to tear it apart.

coordinate and command the attack. Energetic, bold, brilliant, Fred was a dedicated communist. He was not interested in the welfare of the workers. His mission was to communize this country. His first objective - to tear this city apart. He did. It was 1929.

Fred Beale hid behind no front, no false-face. His was bare-faced, naked communism in the raw. His followers opened classrooms in tents and shacks and taught children "class warfare." Here, in Gastonia, U.S.A.

Communist Daily Worker opened and operated an office in Gastonia. Daily Worker reporters stirred up dormant hatreds. Handbills urged violence. National Guardsmen were told to disobey their officers and fight the "textile bosses." Women and girls were urged to use their heads, their smiles, their bodies, "to create trouble in the ranks" of the soldiers.

And then one day the gathering storm broke in Gastonia. There were raids by night by men in masks, food was thrown into the street for hungry men to see, then drenched with kerosene and burned before their eyes. Protest parades crupted in violence. Bibles were hurled into the street midst ugly cries, "Nobody believes that stuff now!"

William Green of the AFL pleaded with workers to beware of the reds. But Fred Beale, the red-headed red, thumbed his nose at the AFL, denounced it as "reactionary," and continued to incite riot.

It's interesting, in reviewing the terror and tragedy of those dreadful days in Gastonia, to notice how many socalled "liberals" of international reputation sided with the communist conspirators. It's interesting to note how many newspapers in big cities far away praised their conquest.

But in the files of the reliable Gastonia Gazette, it's recorded how the rock fights erupted into gunfights, and how, one spring day, three policemen were wounded and the town's Chief of Police, Orville F. Anderholt, lay dead. Gastonia had had enough.

The whole of Gaston County rose up. The man in the mill and the man in the street, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. American Legionnaires were tired of fighting, but not too tired, and Gaston Post Number 23 mobilized their intellectual weeds still were scattered hereabout, and by then there was a terrible depression on. So the bad seed might have continued to contaminate this garden spot, except for one thing.

When the shock and surprise was spent, a citizenry confident that "it can't happen here" realized that it had happened. The American Legion moved quickly to turn the concentration of that and the next generation to a wholesome recreation, baseball.

Legion baseball, introduced here the following year, became a catalyst to draw together again a citizenry which had been torn apart by professional troublemakers from outside.

There was no high-sounding resolution passed which said, "We're going to beat communism to death with baseball bats!" but they did. Starting with six teams of voungsters, that movement mushroomed, attracting crowds of 5,000 to 6,000 people for sandlot games! These teams spawned big, big-league names. A



The reds gone, Gastonia turned to more wholesome things. Gaston Post No. 23 organized a Legion Baseball team which became National Champions in 1935.

the community. After the funeral, a hundred Legionnaires marched back downtown to volunteer. Twenty-five were deputized.

In the streets a crowd of 3,000 threatened to become a mob. By the grace of God and the vigilance of the police and their deputies, a blood bath was averted.

Communist tent settlements were ripped out by the roots, and the reds who'd been in 'em, lit out on the run and didn't stop running 'til they got past Bessemer City. And they've not stopped runnin' yet from the kind of opposition they met in Gastonia.

But some of the insidious seeds of

Gastonia team ultimately won the Legion Baseball Championship of the World.

How different things might have been, if The American Legion had failed here in Gastonia. How different the history of our nation might have been if Beale had taken over the city and the South as he planned.

But Fred Beale was heard from again. That is the rest of the story.

They finally caught up with Beale and prosecuted him. The prosecutor was Clyde Hoey, later Governor and Senator of North Carolina. Beale was sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter. But pend-

(Continued on page 47)

What is a Bargain?

A price tag indicating a big discount is no assurance whatsoever that you are getting good value.

By F. J. SCHLINK and M. C. PHILLIPS

HOPPING IS a great American pastime. In fact, bargain hunting might be classified as a national sport — in a class with baseball, football, or bowling. Saturday finds men haunting hi-fi shops, hardware stores, even junk yards; not to mention camera stores, and record shops. Women, of course, can be found shopping for bargains every day in the week in department stores, supermarkets, and discount houses.

If anyone doubts the popularity of the search for cut-price merchandise, he has

and the second s

You are incurring a risk when you purchase unknown brands which are peddled by door-to-door salesmen.

only to contemplate the spectacular growth of discount houses with their "acres and acres of bargains" — huge stocks of name-brand merchandise, much of it in the original fiberboard boxes, alongside similar items made by unheard-of companies. However, don't expect a clerk in these stores to open a carton to demonstrate how a vacuum cleaner, radio, electric toaster, or television set works. He will usually make it quite clear that he can't afford the time

to let you do more than look at your contemplated purchase.

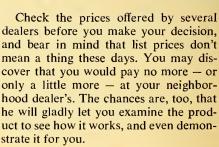
Before making a purchase that represents a considerable outlay of money, it's up to you to do a lot of checking. Get literature from manufacturers so you are familiar with their latest models and have an understanding of the various features offered in these new models that would be of interest to you. When you shop, be sure that you get the exact model you want, not one lacking a desirable feature and not a model left over from last year. If you're offered an old model there should be an appreciable reduction in price, though the item may never have been out of the original packing case.

Seek expert advice, whenever possible, before you make a major purchase. Discuss your prospective purchase with



Some cut-rate stores don't show the price on their tags. Asking for it can mean "a hard sell."

people in a position to know something about it. For instance, if you're planning on buying expensive garden tools or tractors, your county agricultural agent may be able to offer some helpful ideas. As for buying a car, the old slogan, "Ask the man who owns one," is still valid.



CALOMIRIS

ANGELA

BY

Originally "list price," also known as the "manufacturer's suggested retail price," was arrived at by a formula based on factory cost, to which was added overhead and marketing costs, plus the



Before buying an expensive product, do some checking to make sure of its features and price.

F. J. Schlink is president and technical director of Consumers' Research, Inc., Washington, N. J. Miss M. C. Phillips is an editor of Consumer Bulletin. Both have written extensively in the consumer field.



manufacturer's and retailer's average margin for doing business. Then some years ago certain sources, particularly in the jewelry and watch trade, started

IT'S A BARGAIN FOR YOU

Here are some pointers for evaluating a good buy. It's a bargain for you:

- 1. If you would buy it at a substantially higher price, in the event that the item were not available at a bargain price.
- 2. If it is reduced because it is a second, or shop worn, but is in usable, workable condition.
- 3. If you will use it enough to "get your money back." Some highly specialized bargains you may use only once in a lifetime.
- 4. If the postage or mailing charges

do not eat up the saving in price over a store purchase which you could examine so as to judge its suitability for your needs.

- 5. If it really performs efficiently the function it was advertised to do.
- 6. If it is really priced lower than similar merchandise in at least two other stores or catalogs. It may be a "special" everywhere.
- 7. If the seller is a firm of standing and reputation.
- 8. If you can be sure your money will be refunded without delay or argument if the product is unsatisfactory.

using three or four list prices, depending on what the particular retailer wanted.

This technique, known as "pre-ticketing," then spread to other fields, particularly home appliances. Eventually the Federal Trade Commission, and the National Better Business Bureau took action to stem the flood of wild claims for price reductions. An example of this practice was a price tag of \$199.50 attached to a 17-piece set of stainless steel "waterless cookware," that regularly sold for \$35. Another was a rotary mower priced at \$58.76 and advertised with the phrase, "compare at \$98." Such fictitious pricing is rightly considered unfair competition and is subject to action by the

Federal Trade Commission and state and local legal authorities.

While shopping at some stores has obvious pitfalls, there is greater danger when one deals with a door-to-door salesman representing an unknown firm. The unwary shopper who has paid too high a price for a product purchased from a door-to-door salesman will probably be stuck with it. However, if there is a Better Business Bureau in the locality, the experience should be reported promptly. Some cities and towns have local ordinances governing the activities of door-to-door salesmen, and city officials can take action in cases of outright

(Continued on page 42)

HOW TO KEEP FROM BEING GYPPED

- 1. Stay out of high-pressure shops that appear to offer appliances, sewing machines, auto supplies, etc., at fantastically low prices to get you inside. You are likely to find that the bargain you came to look at is "nailed to the floor" and the salesman would probably get fired if he permitted you to buy it.
- 2. Any "large ticket" item that you buy should have a printed guaranty or warranty outlining how long it is expected to perform without charges for servicing, and what the replacement terms are for defective parts. (Sometimes a defective part is replaced without charge for the part, but a considerable sum must be paid for the labor of the serviceman who does the job. Discuss the terms of the warranty with the salesman so that you will know just what to expect.)
- 3. Patronize stores with courteous, well-

- informed salesmen who are willing to take time in answering your questions in detail about an appliance, camera, or TV set. The store that supplies you with this kind of service will be more satisfactory to deal with if you have trouble with your purchase at a later date.
- 4. Watch out for the technique of getting you into a store with a sign that reads "40% off" in giant letters, and in microscopic type in the lower left-hand corner, reads "up to." Chances are what you are interested in buying will be "up to" or more than its customary price.
- 5. Look for the store that marks its prices clearly for anyone to read. You will never know if you were treated fairly in a shop that marks cameras, electrical appliances, radios, and television sets in a secret code that only the salesman knows, and can interpret as he may choose, for a given customer.

- 6. Watch out for a shop that advertises prices as "\$19.95 made to sell at \$39.50," or "regularly \$68.50, a steal at \$35.95." As the Better Business Bureau points out, "If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is."
- 7. Anything offered as "free" may cost you a pretty penny. "Free" or almost free service calls, offered by some repairmen, are a snare and a delusion, and you may have to pay a big ransom to get your appliance or TV set back.
- 8. Never, never let an unknown plumber, furnace repairman, or roofer do a job for you without getting references on his work and reputation from someone you know. Even if you get an estimate on the work in advance, it will often turn out that the job proved to take much more time than he had figured, and the bill will be more than you bargained for.



A SPOOL OF THREAD offers a time-saving method of measuring distances when you are sighting in a rifle, says Paul Smith, of Quincy, Ill. Thread is available in spools containing 40 yards (perfect for shotgun patterning) and in other sizes up to jumbo spools containing 700 yards.

AN INEXPENSIVE HANDLE for a fishing rod, to replace one that is lost or broken, can be made with a handle from a paint roller, suggests William E. Street, of Tazewell, Va. However, he points out that you will probably have to drill the hole in the roller handle a bit larger and this calls for care so you don't get the hole too large. Strong glue is then called for to give you an almost-as-good-as-new fishing rod.

THE "TRAIL RIDER" by Remington Arms Company, a new lever action .22 caliber repeating rifle, rounds out still further that company's line of sporting firearms made of structural nylon and ordnance steel. The newly designed lever action has a short throw providing fast, dependable action. Loading is fast and easy. Cartridges are fed into a magazine which is removed or replaced through the butt plate. The rifle weighs only 4½ pounds, it has slots for mounting a scope, and it carries a price tag of \$59.95.



AN INGENIOUS DEVICE which uses .22 caliber blank cartridges to launch empty beverage cans into the wide blue yonder now gives wing shooters something different (and more economical) to aim at. Called the Targeteer, it can throw a can in excess of 100 feet. Designed with safety uppermost in mind, and incapable of firing bullets, the Targeteer has been officially designated not a firearm by the Federal Government. No licensing is therefore necessary. Priced at \$23.50, it can be obtained from the inventor, Arthur M. Johnson, 1600 Grace Church Road, Silver Spring, Md.

IMPROVED INSULATION for the ice you haul to camp or cottage is obtainable through the use of newspapers. J. Homer McLin, of New Albany, Ind., who makes this suggestion, says that you should take three or four sheets at a time, wad them tightly into a ball, and then "unball" them. The wrinkles hold some air between the sheets, providing more efficient insulation than you can get from sheets of paper that are kept flat.



AN ALL-PURPOSE BOAT for the sportsman has been designed by Dayton Bait & Marine Products Co., 2701 S. Dixie Drive, Dayton, Ohio. Called the Sportyak II, it is a lightweight, sturdy little craft that handles perfectly in the water and can be propelled by oars or outboard motor. Made of Phillips 66 Marlex, the Sportyak is seven feet long, has a beam of 42 inches, weighs 35 pounds and costs \$89.95.

MANY SUGGESTIONS for fire-making are offered to this department, but Kyle Herring, of Jackson, Miss., describes one which has obvious merit. He fills a coffee can with strips of corrugated cardboard and then impregnates the strips with melted paraffin. It can be lighted easily, it throws no smoke, and, unlike a campfire left smoldering, it presents no fire hazard. Indeed, you take it with you when you go since the fire goes out when you replace the lid on the can. According to Kyle, one of these fire-cans will burn for four or five hours.

by the use of two similar names by two different arms manufacturers has been cleared up through an agreement that Sturm Ruger and Company will discontinue the use of the name Deerstalker on their .44 caliber carbine. The name was so similar to Ithaca Gun Company's Deerslayer, which was placed on the market two years ago, that customers sometimes became a mite mixed up. There is no similarity in the guns, however. Bill Ruger's creation is an autoloading carbine that created a stir

when it was introduced a year or so ago. Ithaca's Deerslayer is the famed "two guns in one" that permits the use of rifled slugs with rifle-like accuracy, as well as regular shotgun shells.

INSECT REPELLENT, according to Paul D. Brey, of Ontario, Wis., will be more effective if you use it in this way: Make little pads of cotton, soak them in the repellent, and pin them to the points of your shirt collar, on the cuffs of your sleeves and beneath your hat brim. The slow evaporation of the bug juice will keep insects away without the necessity of interrupting your fishing to keep rubbing it on face and hands.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS: We are always interested in original ideas for this page but *please* don't send us items that have been published elsewhere—and in this magazine. Scores of contributors have offered as original ideas such hackneyed suggestions as (1) matches can be water-proofed by applying nail polish to them; (2) doughballs make good bait for panfish; (3) empty shotgun shells make good match holders and (4) plastic wrapped around your socks will keep your feet warm. Keep the suggestions coming but please try to keep 'em fresh.

A GOOD COOK, opines Paul D. Brey, of Ontario, Wis., is prized above even the best hunter or fisherman in most camps, and to carn this distinction an outdoor chef has to be able to mix flour so it isn't lumpy. Everybody knows what lumps can do to gravy and other edibles. How do you delump batter? The answer, says Paul, is salt. Add a pinch of table salt to the flour before you add the water and you're on your way to being the most popular man in camp.



INEXPERIENCED ANGLERS, on catching a fish that they think deserves mounting, often make a mistake that is likely to make the fish useless for that purpose. Their error is to clean it. Earl Campbell, of Logan, Alont., sounding a warning against this, says that the proper procedure is to wrap the fish in a damp cloth and freeze it solid. If you have to mail it to a taxidermist, wrap it in paper and pack it in dry ice to keep it frozen solid while in transit.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it along. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we are unable to acknowledge contributions, return them or enter into correspondence concerning them. Address Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

VETERANS IEWSLETTER



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

COMMANDER URGES LEGIONNAIRES WRITE CONGRESSMEN TO END SQUABBLE THAT STYMIES COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE BILLS:

If the U.S. House of Representatives does not at least openly consider a bill to reopen WW2 and Korea gov't life insurance then veterans with war-disabilities may not get a needed cost-of-living increase in their compensation.

Sound screwy? Screwy or not, it happened that way last year and now threatens to happen that way again this year...Last year the House refused to come to grips with the insurance question, so the Senate tacked the insurance reopening onto the compensation increase bill...Rather than face the issue on the insurance reopening, the House tabled the Senate's amended compensation bill, killing not only the insurance reopening but the compensation increase for the war-disabled as well (which the House was for).

Exactly the same thing was on the verge of happening again as these words went to press...Sen. Russell Long (La.), in control of the compensation bill in the Senate, promised to tack an insurance amendment onto it, if the House does not bring the insurance question to its floor for open debate and vote ... Meanwhile, Rep. Olin Teague (Tex.), in control of the insurance bill in the House, swore that his committee would not make a move to get the insurance openly debated in the House until the Senate had acted on the compensation bill without adding an insurance amendment to it ... (He didn't say he'd do anything after that either) ... And there the two august bodies of the people's representatives sat as these words went to press, each promising not to move until the other had done so ... Meanwhile war-disabled vets faced another year without the compensation increase that both houses okayed a year ago.

The Senate has shown no reluctance to report either bill out of committee and vote on it in the past, but the insurance bill has never been put squarely before the House... Therefore Nat'l Commander

Charles L. Bacon has asked members of The American Legion and Auxiliary to start a campaign of letters to members of the House of Representatives to hold hearings on, and vote on the insurance bill, HR11268.

Commander Bacon first urged a special Legion letterwriting campaign in the States and Districts which have members on the House Veterans Affairs Committee...But letters to all Representatives showing strong interest in the House voting on the insurance reopening could also tend to end the squabble... Any member of the House may be addressed to his name at the House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. ... Members of the House Veterans Affairs Committee are:

Democrats: Olin E. Teague, Chairman (Tex.), W. J. Bryan Dorn (So. Car.), Elizabeth Kee (W. Va.), Frank W. Boykin (Ala.), James A. Haley (Fla.), Walter S. Baring (Nev.), Robert A. Everett (Tenn.). Thaddeus J. Dulski (N. Y.), William J. Randall (Mo.), Roland V. Libonati (Ill.), Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.), Horace R. Kornegay (No. Car.), Joseph P. Addabbo (N. Y.), Ray Roberts (Tex.), and Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N. Y.).

Republicans: William H. Ayres (Ohio), E. Ross Adair (Ind.), Paul A. Fino (N. Y.), John P. Saylor (Pa.), Charles M. Teague (Calif.), Seymour Halpern (N. Y.), James G. Fulton (Pa.), William Henry Harrison (Wyo.), Henry C. Schadelberg (Wisc.), and Robert F. Ellsworth (Kans.).

KENTUCKY EXTENDS BONUS DEADLINE TO JUNE 30:

The State of Kentucky has extended the date for applying for its veterans' bonus to June 30, 1962... The original deadline was last Dec. 31....It's a 4-war bonus, and most vets who went to war from Kentucky in the Spanish American War, World I, World War II and the Korean War are eligible..... By the first of April, 411,881 claims had been filed, of which 362,872 had been processed and paid.... Bonus is computed by months of service ... There's a \$500 ceiling...Vets who went to

war from Kentucky but haven't applied may do so before the June 30 deadline.... Applications from: Veterans Division, Dep't of Military Affairs, PO Box 600, Frankfort, Ky.

MISSISSIPPI LEGION SUPPORTS MOVE TO ABOLISH STATE VETS BOARD:

The American Legion in Mississippi is supporting a bill to abolish the Mississippi State Veterans Affairs Board, and turn all state veterans service work over to qualified veterans organizations... The Mississippi Legion claims that the State Board has been operating at a cost to the state of about \$10 per veteran's claim handled, while the Legion's and VFW's free services to veterans have been costing the organizations from \$1.50 to \$1.90 per claim...Meanwhile they carry veterans' cases to the national level when necessary, while the State Board has no facilities in Washington, D.C....At presstime, the bill had passed the state Senate, but had not yet been before the other house.

LEGION APPROVES BIGGER FED BUDGET FOR CIVIL DEFENSE:

The American Legion has given testimony to a House appropriations subcommittee fully approving the requested \$706 million budget for Civil Defense and Emergency Planning...In testimony, Legion Nat'l Security Director James R. Wilson, Jr., noted 4 "top-priority" federal CD jobs to be done:

- l. Completion of the <u>federal</u> <u>shelter</u> <u>survey</u> to identify, mark and stock shelter spaces.
- 2. Federal grants to <u>institutions</u> to build fallout shelters in <u>schools</u>, <u>hospitals</u> and welfare facilities.
- 3. Establishment of an improved system of warning and communications.
- 4. Development of <u>post-attack</u> plans for continuity of <u>government</u> and <u>manage-ment</u> of resources.

LEGION OPPOSES FEDERAL REORGANIZATION AND REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD:

The American Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, meeting just at presstime for these words, unanimously approved a resolution opposing Federal proposals for reorganization and reduction of the strength of National Guard units...The

Legion's resolution supports the Governors and Adjutants General of the various states in their efforts to retain some autonomy over the makeup and strength of National Guard units...Contemplated revision of the Guard, the NEC noted, would reduce the Guard, and tie its structure almost wholly to that of Federal armed forces...Control of the organization of the Guard must remain with the States, the Legion resolution stated, even though the Guard is subject to call to Federal service, and such control "is not only necessary to protect the integrity of the sovereign states ... It also provides the bulwark of protection which insures against (usurpation of) the government of the U.S. through control of its Federal military establishment..."

MILES KENNEDY RETIRED AS LEGION LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR: SERVED 12 YEARS:

Miles D. Kennedy has retired as The American Legion's National Legislative Director...Kennedy, a member of the New York American Legion, was named Legislative Director as of Jan. 1, 1950... He succeeded John Thomas Taylor, who had held the post for 30 years... Taylor and Kennedy were the sole holders of office for 43 years, except for the late Frank Sullivan who held an interim appointment during Taylor's military service in WW2... Kennedy, an Army veteran of WWI, and a member of the New York State Bar, was three times Commander of Post 75, Bronx, N. Y., and he was the 1945 Commander of the New York American Legion Department...Kennedy attained the compulsory retirement age of 65 in March...Pending a permanent appointment, Clarence H. (Cap) Olson, of Montana, Assistant Legislative Director, is Acting Director.

LEGION EMBLEM RENEWALS PASS THE HOUSE:

Three bills to renew and extend patents on American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary and Sons of The American Legion emblems passed the U.S. House of Representatives on April 17...They were HR11032; HR11033 and HR11034...All three were introduced in the House by Rep. Roland V. Libonati of Chicago's 7th Congressional District of Illinois...The bills would renew the emblem patents and extend them for fourteen years...At presstime Senate action was pending.

JUNE 1962

Oklahoma Girl Cops Legion \$4,000 Nat'l Speech Contest

Pat Turner, 17, daughter of B-29 pilot killed in WW2, outlasts 300,000 starters in 4-way Salt Lake City finals: California, Texas, Maine youths runners-up.

Patricia Ann Turner, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, won The American Legion's 1962 National Oratorical Contest, and the \$4,000 college scholarship that goes with it, competing against three other finalists in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 12th. The date was the 17th anniversary of the loss of her father, a B-29 squadron commanding officer, in Japan (April 12, 1945).

The 17-year-old senior in Muskogee's Central High School was the first girl to be one of the four national finalists since 1951, when Jeanne-Mann Dickinson, of Roanoke, Va., made the finals and won the title.

The other finalists at Salt Lake City were:

Second place: Charles John Hansen, Jr., of Coachella Valley High School, Indio, California. He wins a \$2,500 scholarship.

Third place: Richard Edward Darilek, of St. Thomas High School, Houston, Texas. Hc wins a \$1,000 scholarship.

Fourth place: James Robert Barrett III, of John Bapst High School, Bangor, Maine. He wins a \$500 scholarship.

All four finalists are seniors in their high schools and are 17 years old.

The four finalists outlasted an estimated 300,000 contestants who entered the first round competition in their own high schools, before being eliminated in local, state and regional tourneys.

All contestants delivered original speeches on the Constitution of the United States, followed by an extemporaneous addition on a subject relating to the Constitution given to them while on the platform. The secret subject given them onstage at Salt Lake City was "Article III, Section I of the Constitution"

Miss Turner's original speech was entitled "The Constitution, Temple of Liberty."

She won the Oklahoma state contest at Enid in March – for the second straight year. On April 2, she won her regional contest at Bartlesville, Okla., winning over the state champs of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. On April 9, she qualified for the 4-way finals by winning the sectional contest at Minneapolis, Minn., from the two regional survivors of the contests in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Miss Turner will graduate close to the top of her class of 450 seniors at Muskogee's Central High School in June, says Central High's Principal, B. L. Wertz. She was trained in public speaking at the school by Jack Gregory, teacher of speech and radio, and coach of the debating team.

She lives with her mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, in Muskogee.

Patricia Ann's father was Doyne L. Turner, a native of Dover, Ark. He



Pat Turner - first place

joined the Army Air Corps before WW2, was commissioned a 2nd Lieut in 1940; a Lt. Col. in 1943; and was shot down on a B-29 mission over Japan while flying as commanding officer of the 458th Squadron of the 330th Bombardment Group, according to Paul C. Tarver, Service Officer of James F. Smith Memorial Post 15, American Legion, in Muskogee. Post 15 sponsored Miss Turner in the contest.

AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Miss Turner was chief justice of the supreme court of the 1961 Oklahoma Girls' State, run by The American Legion Auxiliary of Oklahoma. She plans to study radio and television at the University of Oklahoma.

In taking second place, Charles John Hansen, Jr., won the California state contest; then took his regional contest at Palm Springs, Calif., on April 2 by downing the champs of Arizona, Nevada and Utah; and won his sectional crown at Laramie, Wyo., April 9 from the two survivors of the contests in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Alaska, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. He was sponsored by Coachella Valley Post 224, American Legion, Coachella, Calif.

Richard E. Darilek fought his way to third place by winning his Texas title, then defeating the champs of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi at Lafayette, La., on April 2; and winning over the two regional survivors of the contests in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina at Charlotte, N.C. on April 9. He was sponsored by Federal Post 313, American Legion, Houston, Tex.

James R. Barrett III took fourth by winning in Maine; then defeating the winners in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts at Rutland, Vt., on April 3; and making the finals by downing the two regional survivors of the contests in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, France, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland and



2nd. Charles Hansen



3rd. Richard Darilek



4th. James Barrett



Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa., April 9. He was sponsored by James M. Williams Post 12, American Legion, Bangor,

All three of the runners-up plan to study law.

Here are all the Department Oratorical winners who were certified for the regional contests, with asterisks (*) denoting the 12 regional winners:

Alabama: Olan G. Waldrop, Jr.; Ralph. Alaska: Roger A. Harmon; Anchorage. Arizona: Cody H. Phillips; Tucson. Arkansas: Cynthia Haseloff; Springdale. California: "Charles J. Hansen, Jr.;

Colorado: Gregg W. Oswald; Fort Collins.

Connecticut: *Hannah Achtenberg; Waterbury.

Delaware: Beverly Ann C. Brodowski; Wilmington

District of Columbia: Harold C, Mitchell, Jr.; Takoma Pk., Md.

Florida: Carol A. Stanton; Lakeland. France: Helgard Voigt; Frankfort, Ger-

many. Georgia: *Douglas A. Lee. Douglasville. Idaho: Roberta A. Coon; Boise. Illinois: *Robert I. Gordon; Highland Park.

Indiana: Daniel D. Smith; Lafayette Iowa: Linden L. Nelson; Cedar Falls. Kansas: Johnny F. Harrell, Jr.; Wichita. Kentucky: Kenneth L. Fleming; Franklin.

Louisiana: Cade L. Morrow; Alexandria. Maine: *Robert J. Barrett III; Bangor. Maryland: Joseph B. St. Germain; Hagerstown.

Massachusetts: Mary J. Doherty; Cambridge

Michigan: Leland V. Maschmeyer, Jr.; Detroit.

Minnesota: Jean K. LeVander; South St. Paul.

Mississippi: Judy A. Smith; Aberdeen.

Missouri: Sandra L. Appleby; St. Charles. Montana: Leo P. Bailey; Great Falls. Nebraska: *Talmage E. Newton III; Omaha.

Nevada: Douglas George; Reno. New Hampshire: Irvin D. Gordon; Marlboro.

New Jersey: James A. Waldron; North Wildwood.

New Mexico: Kathryn A. Margard; Albuquerque.

New York: Stephen J. Bergman; Hudson. North Carolina: Anne M. Lewis; Morehead City.

North Dakota: *Roger A. Roberts; Minot. Oklahoma: *Patricia A. Turner; Musko-

Oregon: *Richard A. Hoppe; Portland. Pennsylvania: *Thomas K. Zaucha; Re-

Rhode Island: Ronald A. Graiko; Cumberland.

South Carolina: Arthur B. Hartzog, Blackville.

South Dakota: James W. Pratt; Sioux Falls.

Tennessee: *Gareth S. Aden; Nashville. Texas: *Richard E. Darilek: Houston. Utah: Annette Sorensen; Salt Lake City. Vermont: Robert E. O'Connell; St. Albans.

Virginia: Louis Long; Springfield. West Virginia: Jeffrey J. Schmitt; Pickaway.

Wisconsin: Thomas W. Tinkham; Wausau.

Wyoming: Mada J. Petranovich; Douglas.

Europe's Defenses A Look-See at NATO

A large party of Legionnaires, most of them members of the national Foreign Relations and National Security Commissions, returned to the U.S. on

April 23 after a 12 day study of key defense areas in Europe. The group, its members traveling at their own expense, was briefed by most of the major U.S. and NATO military commands on the Continent. The group visited Paris, West and East Berlin, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Naples and Rome.

An East German guide's party-line chatter could not obscure the bleak, sorry picture of East Berlin, its streets virtually deserted on a Sunday when, across the Soviet-built wall in West Berlin, thousands attended church services and strolled the boulevards.

The party found that U.S. troops in Berlin know their mission, understand their expendability in the event of open hostilities in Europe, and are chiefly concerned that they be strongly supported at home.

The one weak spot in the morale of our overseas servicemen universally noted was resentment that they could no longer have their families abroad. Returned Legionnaires felt that this restriction would have extremely unfortunate results on the maintenance of quality troops abroad. Three days after their return, the restriction was lifted.

The party noted the successful integration of commands from many nations under the NATO banner, especially in the Mediterranean theater.

U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Frederick Reinhardt received the Legion party in Rome; and its members attended the Easter Sunday Pontifical High Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral and heard Pope John XXIII appeal for world peace.

The Legion party included:

Charles Arnold, D.C.; David Aronberg, Ky., Warren Atherton, Calif.; Walter Barnard, Mont.; John Barnhardt, N. Car.; Jonas Bowman, N. Car.; Charles Brown, Mo.; Ed Brown, W. Va.; Collins Buchner, Calif.; Martin Buckner, Mich.; Dan Burkhardt, Md.; Harold Butterfield, Mo.; Charles Calvird, Mo.; Joseph Caracci, Ill.; Chester Chastek, Wash.; C. A. Clason, Mo.; Harold Collins, Magental Collins, Calvird, Mo.; Joseph Caracci, In.; Chester Chastes, Wash.; C. A. Clason, Mo.; Harold Collins, Mass.; William Coniff, Wash.; Garrett Crouch, Mo.; Nolan Cutler, Va.; Joseph Deutschle, Ohio; Addison Drummond, Fla.; Ralph Duggins, Mo.; F. B. Elliott, Tex.; Dave Flowers, Miss.; Daniel B. Elliott, Tex.; Dave Flowers, Miss.; Daniel Foley, Minn.; Martin Fountain, Pa.; Hugh Garrity, Mass.; Charles Gonser, Wash.; Samuel Greene, Pa.; Floyd Helmick, Calif.; Norman Hopkins, R. I.; Harvey Hull, Ga.; Ralph Hutchison, Mo.; Emilio Iglesias, Vt.; Ralph James, Va.; John Jordan, Ariz.; William Kenney, Mo.; Jacob Kessler, Mass.; Paul Kinsey, Ohio; Jack Klein, Ariz.; Ferris Koorie, R. I.; Frank Kossa, Ind.; Douglas Kramer, Idaho; Elmer Kuhlmann, Mo.; Joseph Langan, Ala.; Lee Lemos, R. I.; Ben Linn, Calif.; Sam Lober, Ill.; Eli Marcoux, N. H.; Carl Matheny, Mich.; James McConaty, Colo.; Charles Metz, Wyo.; Patrick Milloy, N. Dak.; William Mitchell, Minn.; John Moore, Iowa; Harry Mundt, S. Dak.; Ray Murphy, Iowa.

Ray Murphy, Iowa.

James O'Neil, N. H.; Milton Patrick, Okla.;

Noble Pearson, Ill.; Bruce Percy, N. Y.; Charles Powell, Va.; Hiram Reed, La.; Fred Rennie, Okla.; Powell, Va.; Hiram Reed, La.; Fred Rennie, Okla.; Quentin Rosenberg, Colo.; John Rough, N. Y.; Nicholas Scaramella, Mass.; Almo Sebastianelli, Pa.; William Seiffert, N. Y.; Michael Skovira, Pa.; John Sloan, Md.; Lory Stahly, Mo.; John Sumrall, Miss.; William Todd, Tenn.; R. E. Trujillo, N. Mex.; James Watkins, D. C.; Ralph Watkins, Ariz.; Roy Wheat, Iowa; Peter Wheeler, Ga.; James Wilson, Jr., D. C.; Robert Wise, S. C.; Albert Woessner, N. Y.; Ed Zobel. Wyo.

N. Y.; Ed Zobel, Wyo.



National Commander Charles L. Bacon in ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Seen here with Raymond Tribolet, French Minister of Veterans Affairs, Bacon laid a wreath at the Arc's shrine. He led a delegation of Legion commission members who studied NATO defense establishments in Europe during April. In this photo, Bacon and Tribolet are passing in review before an American and French honor guard.



The Bells Rang Out on Patriots' Day

It was 6 a.m. in Hawaii and 1 p.m. on the East Coast on April 19, 1962, when the bells set up their clamor, all at the same moment, north, south, east and west, for the first nationwide observance of what has long been honored in New England as Patriots' Day. Carillons played at the Punch Bowl cemetery in Hawaii; switchyard locomotive bells rang in North Dakota; teletype bells clamored in city offices. In Philadelphia,

THE LIBERTY BELL



THE LIBERTY BELL, with its famous crack, is not struck any more. But on Patriots' Day, Pennsylvania Legion Commander George F. Bruno symbolically touched it with a rubber mallet while Walter Alessandroni, Penna. Nat'l Executive Committeeman, looked on.



HAWAII'S PUNCH BOWL cemetery carillons played, and here Hawaii's Governor William F. Quinn (left) listens with other distinguished Hawaii Legionnaires at the Punch Bowl.

Legion officials gave the cracked Liberty Bell a silent but symbolic touch with a rubber mallet, while the bellrope in the Old North Church in Boston was pulled lustily, to ring the bell in the belfry where signal lights sent Paul Revere on his way to rouse the countryside 187 years earlier.

In the morning dark of April 19, 1775, Revere had warned the Massachusetts countryside that British regulars were coming to destroy their military stores. At sunrise, redcoats killed 8 Americans in Lexington. When they again fired on colonists at Concord, colonial major John Buttrick gave the order to fire back — and the American Revolution had started.

April 19, Patriots' Day, had never been celcbrated on a nationwide basis until this year, when American Legion Nat'l Commander Charles L. Bacon invited a national committee to sponsor and encourage simultaneous bell-ringing everywhere. Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, USN (Ret.), chairmanned the committee and worked long and hard to promote the observance. Former Presidents Eisenhower and Hoover joined other distinguished citizens on the committee. The press cooperated with thousands of Legion posts to urge bell-ringing locally. Governors in many states proclaimed Patriots' Day. National TV networks helped, and the Nat'l Guard Association sponsored spot broadcast announcements.

At the appointed moment, the bells rang out — "church bells, school bells, fire bells, chimes, carillons, farm bells, dinner bells . . . from coast to coast and border to border, in Alaska and Hawaii . . ." to quote the U.S. Press Ass'n.

OLD NORTH CHURCH



IN BELL TOWER where signal lights for Paul Revere were hung in Boston's Old North Church, the church Vicar. Rev. Howard B. Kellett and Massachusetts Legion Commander Dr. Charles Soforenko, start the nationwide bell-ringing on April 19, 1962.

ENG

NEWS

POSTS IN ACTION

Items from our nearly 17,000 posts. Those of most general interest and widest geographical spread are selected, with apologies for the hundreds of others so kindly reported to the editors from all sources.

Mutual Helpfulness — Post 95, North Conway, N. H. has inaugurated a death benefit plan for families of deceased members. Plan is based on four or more consecutive years of Post membership.

Industries Honored — Post 210, Danville, Ill., honored 57 local industries at an "Industries Appreciation Night", as a testimonial to the industries' contribution to community welfare.

Tomorrow's Nurses—Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N. Y. has been giving a nursing scholarship every year for three years, and currently is sponsoring 3 nurse trainees.

Child Welfare in Action — Post 1, Atlanta, Ga., issues certificates good for clothing for needy children in any Sunshine Store in Atlanta. Members contribute to the fund and school officials nominate the children to receive the certificates. Recent donations permitted issuance of 100 certificates.

Some Staff! — Post 555, Minneapolis, has a coaching staff of 26 of its members who work the year around training 280 youngsters on post-sponsored football, baseball and speed-skating teams.

Aids Retarded Children – Post 453, New Castle, Pa., again sponsored a boxing show—an annual event whereby the Post has so far raised \$7,000 for its Ass'n for Retarded Children.

Two-Way Job — Post 113, Sylvester, Ga., freed nearby cattle country of 63 rattlesnakes caught in a 1-week hunt. It then turned the rattlers into funds for post programs by selling them alive to the Ross Allen Reptile Institute.

Glenn Scholarship — Post 1276, Syracuse, N. Y., has established a college scholarship in science or engineering, named for Astronaut John Glenn.

Lauds Teacher—Post 78, Engelwood, N.J., ran a citywide testimonial dinner for Charles Wildrick, 43 years a schoolteacher and civic leader.

Antietam Coin Collectors Item

The photo below shows in relief the design of the Antietam Centennial commemorative coin, a sterling silver collectors item, registered with the Numismatic Ass'n of America. The coin, which





sells for \$5, yields a profit which goes toward the purchase of Antietam battle-field land — a project of The American Legion of Maryland. Centennial of battle will be observed next September. Lands bought will be given to the Nat'l Park Service. Supporters of the project, or coin collectors, may order the commemorative coins from:

Land Preservation Commission, The American Legion, Antietam Nat'l Battlefield Site, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER



Pfc. Frank Billy earned five combat decorations in the Pacific by the time he was felled by Jap fire on Luzon in 1945. Just this spring, 17 years later, he got the awards. Fellow Legion naires in Carthage, Mississippi, found that Billy, a Choctaw Indian, hadn't gotten his decorations and arranged the formal presentation.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Phil Wilhite, resigned as Virginia Legion Dep't Adjt. Wilbur Walker, of Richmond, takes po t temporarily.

William H. Cain, resigned as Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Missouri. Unexpired term filled by his alternate, Buel A. Baclesse, of Jefferson City.

Jess Bullard, resigned as Dep't Service Officer of the South Carolina American Legion, to join staff of Sen. Olin D. Johnston. Robert A. Gray, retired as Secretary of State of the State of Florida. He was Florida Legion Commander in 1929-30.

Henry H. Wellsandt, Mayor of Dayton, Wash., and Washington Legion Cmdr, 1943-44, named President of the Association of Washington Cities.

DIED

Fred G. Fraser, of Washington, D.C., member of the Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission.

Robert J. Webb, formerly of Omaha, Neb., in Yuma, Ariz. He was chmn of the Legions Nat'l Americanism Commission, 1943-46.

Guy H. Lackey, Sr., Arkansas Legion's Nat'l Executive Committeeman 1947-49, and Dep't Cmdr 1942-43.

Dr. Julian V. Winans of Madison, Ohio. At 96 he was Ohio's oldest Legionnaire.

Howard S. Fisk, one of 15 WWI vets who organized the first Legion Post in Washington, D.C. George Washington Post 1.

Spencer Young, Past Dep't Vice Cmdr of the New York American Legion and retired Treasurer of the City of New York.

Convention Las Vegas in October

Las Vegas, Nev., that's where the American Legion's 1962 Nat'l Convention will be. It will be the 44th Nat'l Convention for the Legion, but the first one in Nevada.

The Convention embraces the dates of Oct. 5 to 12. Sunday the 7th and Monday the 8th are the big pageant days, with the finals of the big musical and marching competitions on the 7th and the big parade on the 8th.

What to wear? Be guided by the weather. It should get a little over 80° in mid-afternoon, and drop to about 55° at night. Warm days and nippy evenings, with the low humidity. Heated outdoor pools are regularly used in October, so swimsuits are in order if you're a swimmer.

Are you a golfer? There will be a Legion golf tournament for men and another for women, held during the convention at the Tropicana Country Club. Men's is a 3-day calaway starting Friday Oct. 5, ending Sunday the 7th. Women's is a 2-day, 36-hole tourney on Tues., Oct. 9 and Wed., Oct. 10. Fees for the tourney — including green fees, electric cart and locker service are: men \$33; women \$22. For more details or to enter, write Pro Milt Ross, Tropicana

Country Club, Las Vegas, Nev. Tourney open to Legionnaires, Auxiliares, and their spouses.

Ouite a few of the state Legion organizations have arranged for low-cost, allexpense, group tours to Las Vegas for the Convention. If that would interest you, check at your Post for info.

And of course, whether you are traveling by yourself or with the group, you must arrange for your housing at Las Vegas through your own Legion organization, since hotel and motel space is allocated to the Legion Departments. 4,014 rooms in Las Vegas have been assigned in this way for the Convention

As usual, the free drawings for four new Ford automobiles will be held during the Convention drum and bugle corps championships, at Cashman Field, Las Vegas, Oct. 7. The Fords are donated by the three Seagram Posts of The American Legion. Coupons will appear in the August issue of this magazine, and will also be available at your Department American Legion Convention.

Drum Corps A Cherry Blossom Show?

An American Legion drum and bugle corps tournament as a feature of the annual Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C., in April is a distinct possibility for the future.

At the request of Festival officials, the Legion's Nat'l Contests Supervisory Committee polled 60 national championship caliber junior and senior corps this winter. Fifty corps answered, with assurance that they would welcome a Cherry Blossom Festival competition.

On the basis of the poll, Festival director Clarence A. Arata believes that a drum & bugle contest at the 1963 Cherry Blossom Festival is highly pos-

<mark>nin mantina mina mantina manti</mark> BRIEFLY NOTED

The 1962 national American Legion Post History Contest has a September 15 deadline. For details Post Historians should write: National Historian, American Legion Nat'l Hq., P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

A one-hour documentary of the D-Day landings in Normandy in 1944 will be broadcast over the NBC TV network, Sunday, June 3.

Company B of the 185th Infantry (40th Div.) is preparing to publish a volume of biographical sketches of its WW2 members, and would like info from members who are out of touch. Contact: Lee G. Brown, PO Box 1101, Hanford, Calif.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local serv-

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Base Hospital, Vancouver Barracks, Washington (WWI). Need to contact Dr. Collier, Nurses Miss Deno, Miss Springer, ward aid Hawley, or anyone remembering me at the Base Hospital from Feb. to Sept., 1918. I was in Co. B, 318th Engrs. Write: Wiley E. Miles, Lewellen Nebr. 15th Bomher Bat., 864th Repair Sqdn. — Members of this Squadron who recall Rohert V. Suter, and served with him at Canosa, Italy in March and April of 1945, are asked to contact him. Claim pending. Write: James Dunn, State Service Officer, c/o Veterans Administration, Muskogee, Okla.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The citation of an individual Legion-The citation of an individual Legion-naire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well. Below are listed some of the pre-viously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Depts.

Charles N. Harris (1960), Post 3, Mobile, Ala. Thomas Cope (1961), Post 4, Forrest City, Ark. Charles Ratto (1961), Post 113, Napa, Calif. Virno G. Panicacci (1962), Post 465, Bell Gardens, Calif.

Joseph H. Mereny (1961), Post 566, Los Angeles,

Florence English Land (1962), Post 704, Santa

Monica, Calif.

Jesse Mann and Florian Martin and Herhert
Martin and Bert Meadows (all 1961), Post 53,
Monte Vista, Colo.
Earle A. Beckwith (1962), Post 71, West Haven,

Earl Hemenway (1962), Post 101, Somers, Conn.
Joseph Petrofsky and Joseph Pitruzzello and
Carl Thorell, Sr. (all 1961), Post 105, Cromwell,

W. C. Allen (1962), Post 161, South Bay, Fla. Matthew G. Dooley (1961), Post 184, Savannah, Ga.

Ga.

James P. Krcmarik (1961), Post 96, Cicero, Ill.
Paul Healy (1961), Post 256, Chicago, Ill.
Kenneth Beck and John Dillon and Ted J. Dohhs
and James Ferrantelli (all 1962), Post 330, Calumet

City, Ill.

Ray Hayes and Orla Kreager and Bae Stewart
(all 1961), Post 384, Hoopeston, Ill.

Floyd Kays (1961), Post 395, Plano, Ill.
George Jungels (1957) and S. D. Ahhott (1960),
Post 529, Big Rock, Ill.

Waldemar Kloepper and Louis Schmoll (both
1961), Post 619, Baldwin, Ill.

George J. Croix (1962), Post 678, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Vollrath (1959), Post 1098, Frankfort,
Ill.

Peter C. Meyer and Rev. Joseph Newgard and Ephrain Olsen and Otto Peekenschneider (all 1962),

ost 353, Dixon, Iowa. Ernest G. Johnson (1961), Post 17, Portland,

Russell M. Gower (1961), Post 76, Scarborough,

Maine. Elhert F. Stott (1961), Post 37, South Grafton,

Mass.
Benjamin F. Andrew and John W. Aho and
Gunnar A. Anderson and Raymond F. Butterfield
(all 1961), Post 283, Lunenburg, Mass.
Harold C. Brooks and Willard F. Curtis and
Chester Nowland (all 1962), Post 46, Ann Arbor,

Ford Koogesteger and George J. Kremhle (both 1961), Post 258, Grand Rapids, Mich.
O. Arnold and Mate Ceschin and J. Diedrich and A. Frohriep (all 1962), Post 261, East Detroit,

Mich.
Oits Allen and Walter E. Braswell and Henry S.
Maze (all 1961), Post 2, Nevada, Mo.
George D. Dohson (1961), Post 170, Canton, Mo.
Edward F. German (1961), Post 72, Pierce, Nebr.
Alfred A. Riedmann and Joseph Urhanec (both
1961), Post 331, South Omaha, Nebr.
Harry L. Cote, Sr. and Arthur W. Forhes (both
1962), Post 15, Ashland, N.H.
Henry L. Estahrook (1960), Post 57, Alstead,
N.H.

N.H.
Joseph Sifflard (1958) and Andrew Sifflard (1960) and James Thompson, Sr. (1961), Post 18, Weehawken, N.J.
Harry Newman (1959) and Henry J. Harrington (1960) and Alexander Reisfield (1961), Post 25, New Brunswick, N.J.
John Raffa (1961), Post 186, Hammonton, N.J.
Joseph Link (1960), Post 213, Sussex, N.J.
Clarence Short (1961), Post 87, Dansville, N.Y.
Jesse Brenner and Ralph Elllott and Rudolph
Kestler (all 1961), Post 156, City Island, N.Y.
Dr. Frank Peer Beal (1962), Post 209, New York, N.Y.

N.Š Emanuel Steuer (1961), Post 340, New York,

N.Y.

Harry Ackerman and A. Barhleri and George H.
Barrett and Harry A. Bruns (all 1953), Post 391,
Booklyn, N.Y.

Dr. John E. Brolles and Thomas Conway and
William Davis and John L. Fiedler (all 1961), Post
543, New York, N.Y. (Continued on next page)



THE NEW SALK INSTITUTE for Biological Studies will look like this when completed. City of San Diego, Calif., gave the land. March of Dimes, raising \$15 million toward construction, praises MOD fundraising of Legion Posts this year. Example: A&J Iaia Post, Altoona, Pa., raised \$2,237.56. At that rate, Legion Posts could build three Salk Institutes a year all by themselves, a Foundation official noted.

Life Memberships

(Continued)

Benjamin H, Franklin (1942) and Jack Bloom and Harry Raymond (both 1950), Post 690, New York, N.Y.

and Harry Raymond (both 1950), Post 690, New York, N.Y.
Alvin E. Banker and Claude S. Hall (both 1962), Post 758, Johnson City, N.Y.
Rev. Gordian Murphy (1961) and Dr. Irving Briller (1962), Post 1003, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Purdy E. Flagg (1961) and Carl E. Nelson (1962), Post 1024, New York, N.Y.
Panil P. Rao (1962), Post 1093, New York, N.Y.
Lloyd Lyons and Clyde Rutan and Andrew Rysdyk (all 1961), Post 1607, Unionville, N.Y.
Charles E. Chandler and Enoeh H. Easler and Flint M. Gregg and John Edgar Herbertson (all 1960), Post 295, Brownsville, Pa.
Edwin P. Michael (1953) and Morris Owens (1960), Post 353, Northampton, Pa.
J. Isabel Stambaugh and Ella H. Tomilinson and Florence E. Wagner (all 1952), Post 412, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leta Steelder, and William Libras, and Charles.

Florence E. Wagner (all 1952), Post 412, Philadelphia, Pa.
Irvin Steckley and William Ulmer and Charles
Urbus and Alex E. Valibus, Sr. (all 1960), Post 544,
Mincrsville, Pa.
David L. Barnhart and Linford H. Goutiere
(both 1961), Post 574, Mount Lewett, Pa.
Rev. L. J. Donnermeyer (1961), Post 725, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nello S. Carozzoni, Jr. (1961), Post 741, WilkesBarre, Pa.

Neilo S. Carozzom, Jr. (1961), Post 741, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. A. D. Farrior (1959) and Donald I. Peters (1960), Post 52, Houston, Tex. William E. Bond (1961), Post 21 Newport, Vt. Clyde C. Hart (1961), Post 284, Colonial Heights,

Va. Walter Fieher (1961), Post 470, Saukville, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Post number location and date of award is requested in all cases and current membership card number when possible. Receipt of names cannot be acknowledged.

Life Memberships in Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia are only accepted if received via the Department Adjutant, in conformity with state Legion policy.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Motices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion.

ARMY

79th Div., 312 Field Art (WW1)—(Oct.) W. C. Linthicum, 5339 Hadfield, Philadelphia 43, Pa.
91st Chem Mortar Co—(Sept.) Rodney D. Jacobson, RR #4, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
96th Inf. Div.—(July) Richard Klassen, Rte. 5, Kantarkard

96th Inr. Div.—Guly, Action Raymond McGee, Urbana Armory, Urbana, Ill. 107th AAA Bn., Bat. B—(Aug.) Harvey L. Foster,

Armory, Urbaila, III.

107th AAA Bn., Bat. B—(Aug.) Harvey L. Foster, Clinton, S.C.

150th Inf Reg't—(July) K. E. Houghton, Box 1253, Huntington, W. Va.

153rd Inf Reg't, 3rd Bn.—(Aug.) Richard Graves, 300 Martin Pl., Pine Bluff, Ark.

203rd Coast Art.—(Sept.) O. C. Hayward, Box 706, Webb City, Mo.

252nd Field Art. Bn.—(Sept.) Vincent F. Carroll, 908 Pleasant St., Waukesha, Wis.

303rd Inf Reg't, 2nd Bn, Hq Co—(July) John W. Siegel, 510 North Second St., Boonville, Ind.

309th Engrs (WWI)—(Aug.) George Stoner, P.O. Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.

311th Fleld Art., Bat. D (WWI)—(Aug.) Hugh Coll, N. Laurell St., Hazleton, Pa.

329th Inf Reg't., Co G (WWI)—(Aug.) Leon G. Burson, Milton Center, Ohio.

355th Inf Ass'n—(Sept.) Frank Sibole, Ogallala, Nebr.

Burson, Milton Center, Ohio.
355th Inf Ass'n—(Sept.) Frank Sibole, Ogallala, Nebr.
366th AAA Seareblight Bn (WW2)—(July) Harold S. Bogard, 5636 Oakland Dr., Kalamazoo, Mich.
359th AAA Searchlight Bn—(Aug.) Dave Becker, 54 Parkside Ave., Braintree 84, Mass, 360th Arny. Eng. Gen. Serv. Reg't—(June) Edward Ziats, Box 257, Marianna Pa.
512 Engr. Co (WWII)—(July) Frank Stossel, 45 Franklin St., Uniontown, Pa.
550th Alrborne Inf Ass'n—(Sept.) John Yanesurak, 136 No. Glenellen Rd., Youngstown 9, Ohio.
607th Tank Dest. Bn.—(July) Jack T. Adams, 2605 SE 48th Ave., Portland 6, Oreg.
115th Rwy Op Bn.—(Sept.) C. C. Thompson, 6106 South Kimbark, Chicago, Ill.
279th Rwy Op Bn.—(Aug.) Albert H. Colello, 4251—4th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
753rd Rwy Shon Bn (and 765th)—(June) Reunion Committee PO Box 55. Bucyrus Ohio.
773rd Tank Dest. Bn—(Aug.) E. H. McClelland, 4384 W 182nd St., Cleveland 35, Ohio.
785th Base Dep Co (Trans. Corps)—(Aug.) Ed K. Epland, 933 Cornwall Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.
817th Tank Dest. Bn—(June) Ted Warner, 280 Hastings Ave., Buffalo 15, N. Y.
871st Heavy Maint. Ordnanee Co.—(July) Sam Terranova, 7051 Canal Rd., Cleveland 25, Ohio.
907th Ord Heavy Auto Maint C & D—(Aug.) A, E. Okoniewski, 2463 Zion Rd., Rives Junction, Mich.
1620 Serv. Unit, Stat. Hosp., Camp McCoy Wis—June) Joe Mautino, Rte 1, Tomah, Wisc.

Mich.

1620 Serv. Unit, Stat. Hosp., Camp McCoy Wis—
(June) Joe Mautino, Rte 1, Tomah. Wisc.

3474th Ord. Med. Auto. Maint. Co—(June) Wilfred
G. Walton, 354 Manning St., Needham 92, Mass.
World Wars Tank Corus Ass'n—(June) John J.
Conlon, 9811 Queens Blvd, Rego Park 74, N.Y.

NAVY

NAVY

4th Marine Amphih Tractor Bn—(Aug.) John Benedict. R.D. #2, Beloit, Ohio.

5th Special Seahees—(July) L. M. Kerrison, Box 607. Haynesville, La.

12th Def. & AAA Bn (Marines)—(Aug.) Joseph P. Urban, 697 S. Franklin St., Palmyra, Pa.

30th Seahees—(June) Charles E. Morrison, 54 Clinton Ave., Springfield, N.J.

43rd Seabees—(Aug.) I. K. Williams, 1005 Scarlet St., Scneca, S.C.

93rd Seahees—(Aug.) Harry Schaefer, 4684 McKinley, Dearborn 9 Mich.

104th Seahees (Hillinots Vets)—(Aug.) Burtus Overton, 14800 S. Indiana Ave., Dolton, Ill.

Cape May See, Base & Wissahickon Breks.—(June) Arthur Jordan, 7370 Henry Ave., Philadelphia 28, Pa. LST 981-(July) Bud Flanagan, 11 Patter St., Bos-

ton, Mass.

Motor Patrol T.B. Base 7-(June) Bruce Tubbs, Pomeroy, Iowa.

USS Gustafson (DE 182)-(Aug.) D. M. Gladson, 2336 St. Paul St., Indianapolis 3, Ind.

7th Bonth Group (WW2)—(June) Housing Chmn, Hobergs Lodge, Hobergs Calif. 9th A.F., 354th Fighter Grp—(Sept.) Arthur F. Brown. 25 Richland Rd., Wellesley 81, Mass. 15th A.F., 747th Bomh Sqdn—(July) Edward M. Lincoln, Jr. 1720 Springfield Pike, Connellsville,

Pa.

17th Airhorne Div Ass'n—(Aug.) Victor Mittleman,
123 Melrose Ave., East Lansdowne, Pa.
82nd Airhorne Div—(July) C. L. Davis, 159 Gibson
Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.
325th Fighter Grp.—(June) Stanley L. Wilson,
Zelienople, Pa.
393rd Bomh Sqdrn (Atomic Bomb) — (August),
Charles Levy, 1133 Princeton Ave., Philadclphia
11. Pa.

Charles Levy, 1133 Princeton Stee, 11, Pa.
11, Pa.
462nd Air Serv Sqdn-(July) Norman F. Thomas,
437th Trp Carrier Gp-(Aug.) Sid Rice, 139 Superior St., Michigan City, Ind.
1810 North Indianapolis, Tulsa 15, Okla.
832nd Aviation Engrs-(July) Harold W. Arnold,
22006 Charles Court, Taylor, Mich.

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ARMY

1st Cavalry Div—(Aug.) Alfred E. Stevens, 1416

Inne St., N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.

2nd Armored Dlv—(Aug.) Richard J. Gavagan, 639

Terrace Blvd., Depew. N.Y.

3rd Inf Div (WWI), WWZ, Korea)—(July) James J.

Webster, 3731 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

6th Engineers Reg't (WWI)—(Aug.) 6th Engineer

Vets, 2122 O'Day Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

11th Major Port—(Aug.) James M. Lynch, 706 Ashland Ave., River Forest, Ill.

18th Engr. Rwy (WWI) (San Francisco Reunion)—(June) W. T. Richards, 1910 Roscerest Dr., Oakland 2, Calif.

41st Inf Div—(July) Bob Mahl, 3508½ W. 79th St.,

Chicago 52, Ill.

42nd Inf Div, Ohio Vets (WWI, WW2)—(June) Bob

land 2, Calit.

41st Inf Div-(July) Bob Mahl, 3508½ W. 79th St., Chicago 52, Ill.

42nd Inf Div, Ohio Vets (WW1, WW2)-(June) Bob E. Kubik, 4117 N. Catherwood Ave., Indianapolis 26, Ind.

43rd Engrs., Co C-(Aug.) Joseph Weber, 4111 W. 78th Pl., Chicago, Ill.

51st Medieal Rn-(June) Wayne H. Lebo, 7 Penrose St. Harrisburg, Pa.

51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)-(Sept.) Otto Rauch, 186 Adams St., Delmar, N.Y.

56th Pioneer Inf (WW1)-(Aug.) Edward A. Bedlow, 105 East Main St., Norristown, Pa.

65th Inf Div Ass'n-(Sept.) Charles E. Swope, 511 Seddon Ave., North Braddock, Pa.

67th Sig. Bn., Co. A-(July) Burr Phelps, Star Route, Greene, N.Y.

70th Engr. Light Pont. Co., (WW2)-(Oct.) David W. Russell, Lake Pine Rte. 2, Marlton, N.J.

70th Tank Bn.-(July) James W. Vance, 4302 Carriage Court, Kensington, Md.

75th Inf Div-(Aug.) W. Alfred Drasdo, 1226 Druid Circle Dr., Lake Wales, Fla.

ONE TEXAS POST HELPS ANOTHER



When Tropic Isle Post 389 in Corpus Christi, Texas, recently acquired land in one place and a building in another for its first Post home, the house-moving problem was solved by members of nearby Bill Roper Country Post 364 who are professional house-movers. They did the job, as seen above, for their neighboring Post at cost. It is one phase of a recent plan of American Legion Posts in Corpus Christi working together to strengthen the American Legion throughout their Gulf Coast metropolitan area.

(Continued from page 15)

Soviets possess such detailed knowledge? How could they be so promptly and accurately informed of the latest results of Western research?

The answer is to be found in a plan, first discussed in England by the Royal Society and which the Soviets got hold of and put into practice.

A person passing by the four-storied building with the sign Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii (Institute of Scientific Information) on the outskirts of Moscow would scarcely guess that a gigantic machine is operating day and night within these walls. The building houses a unique apparatus, the only one of its kind in the world, the most modern "super brain," which supplies complete information in all branches of science and technology.

No comparable institute in any other country can boast such a volume of correspondence. Each day some five hundred communications arrive, "printed matter" from the United States and from India, from Japan and from England, publications from ninety-five countries in sixty-five different languages. The total in 1956 was nine thousand foreign technical journals. Since then the number has increased.

Most come by express post, many by air-mail. The Academy of Sciences, of which the Institute is a subsidiary establishment, gladly pays the postage. It is worth it.

In 1697 Prince Golitsyn, a contemporary of the Tsar Peter the Great, bought all the knowledge available at that time, and returned to Russia with a library of six thousand volumes. Today the world, and particularly the West, sends its intelligence direct to the Soviets by express post and air-mail for the negligible payment of subscription plus postage.

Like a giant radar system, the Institute maintains contact with all the universities, research establishments, laboratories and development centres throughout the world. Thus the "intelligentsia," the scientists and engineers, are informed immediately of all new developments anywhere in the world that affect their own field of study. They are, in fact, informed more quickly than their "colleagues" in the countries in which the new developments originate.

The Soviets have perfected this brilliant method of collecting international intelligence by an amazing feat of organization. Every available means known to modern technology has been put to use in the Institute.

A staff of nearly fifty thousand scientists, engineers, translators and librarians work on the evaluation of the piles of technical material, fourteen thousand of these being employed full-time in the

Institute. The contents of thousands of articles are summarized, the most important pictures, drawings and diagrams reproduced, and synopses - especially concerning work being done in non-English-speaking countries - are printed in Russian. Two hundred thousand reports were written in 1955. In the first half of 1956 the number was a hundred and eighty-four thousand. The extent of the collected material rises in almost geometrical progression from year to year.



"Niagara Falls!" THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Thus the most up-to-date information from all over the world finds its way to the universities and institutes of the Soviet Union. These reports are classified according to subject: astronomy and geology, biology and biochemistry, geography, geology and geophysics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and mechanics, physics, chemistry and electronics.

Every research establishment, every industrial laboratory is on the receiving end of a vast distribution network. From Moscow's Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii an endless stream of abstracts and digests flows into every corner of the Soviet

The Moscow Institute has organized a further "time-saver," for vital information: express information. Three hundred selected Western publications are given priority, and summaries of their contents distributed each week by express post.

A comparison between the Soviet geographical bibliography and the Bibliographie Geographique Internationale published at the same time in Paris, reveals how much more intensive and upto-date Soviet information is, even on obscure subjects, than that available in

the West. In Paris, the 1955 edition appeared first in 1957, and consisted of seven hundred pages. Its Soviet counterpart of 1957 consisted of over four thousand pages, with larger format and smaller type.

It is the same story in the all-important field of chemistry. In the Soviet Khimiya, about six thousand five hundred technical publications are noted. In 1957, the number of foreign papers noted was a hundred thousand, covering sixteen thousand pages. The American magazine, Chemical Abstracts - on which the Khimiya was modelled – published only sixty thousand notices referring to five thousand three hundred publications, although the American publication also concerned itself with subjects only distantly related to chemistry, e.g. geology and biology.

In order to sort out, evaluate and distribute global intelligence in record time, the Russians have installed in the Moscow Institute of Scientific Information the most up-to-date model of the "electronic brain."

In one room the "mechanical interpreters" operate electronic machines which produce translations. With the aid of magnetic or electronic "repositories," which act as a mechanical memory, English texts in particular are rendered into Russian. Even grammatical rules are observed by the machine.

A series of very intricate "evaluation machines" are used for industrial and administrative information. They operate with index cards, on which thousands of facts are stored. "On demand" these robots produce the most accurate information dealing with a multitude of special requirements in industry and administration. They immediately provide the most up-to-date and practical information on the equipment needed for various installations or on the necessary instruments required for fitting up a laboratory.

But it is the so-called rapid selectors that form the nucleus of this magic and lightning-quick evaluation of the flood of knowledge that flows in from all over the world.

Set according to a carefully calculated formula, film-strips with microfilms of texts, diagrams, constructional drawings and similar documents are stored inside the machine. In a single selector spool holding two thousand three hundred feet of film, there are microfilms of seventy thousand book pages. With this selector, the contents of whole technical libraries can be consulted in the shortest time. The photo-electric cells inside the machine record a hundred and eighty microfilms a second, when run at maximum speed. In an hour they can "scru-



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Aladdin Laboratories, 620 South 8th Minneapolis, Minnesota tinize" five hundred thousand documents and correctly sort out the required texts or diagrams.

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A journalist, Anton Zischka, who inspected the "super-brain" and the rapid selectors in 1954, wrote: "It has been left to the Soviet Academy of Sciences to organize this comprehensive sorting system. The West, on the other hand, is not at all well-informed about Russian work and progress. Quite the contrary.... The result is, that while we do not know what appears in Soviet technical publications, Soviet scientists are accurately informed about all our achievements, and do not need to repeat any experiment which has already been described in Europe or America. This extra knowledge puts them in the stronger position."

Where did all these super-machines come from?

The rapid selector dates from 1949. It was developed and built according to the design of Vannevar Bush, wartime head of the American Office of Scientific Research and Development. When the machine was shown in Washington, scientists were very optimistic. Here was a way of storing scientific and technical data with the quickest possible method of sorting it out. But the United States did not try very hard to meet the requirements of its "eggheads." In the West the position is still much as Dr. Vannevar Bush described it fifteen years ago: "We have to go after our information with a horse and buggy." The Soviets, on the other hand, have copied the rapid selectors and made the best possible use of them. And the whole world is astonished, the Western experts most of all, at Russian progress.

The translating machines also originated in the West. The idea of "training" modern computers to translate into foreign languages was first developed by the British mathematician, Andrew D. Booth, in 1947. His idea was that the "memory" of the computer should be able to produce a "dictionary" as it produces mathematical symbols and calculations.

It was tried out in the following year. The famous firm, International Business Machines (IBM), built for Booth and a group of American scientists and engineers a computer called "IBM 701."

In the IBM building in New York a small group of specialists watched the trial run of the translating machine. The presence of the press made the test sensational. An English and — foretaste of things to come — a Russian vocabulary were fed into the machine's "memory."

Its first job was to produce a translation from Russian into English. Nine seconds after the Russian "programmed" text was fed into the "IBM 701," its automatic typewriter printed the sentence: "International understanding constitutes an important factor in decision of political questions."

A rapid development programme was started after this first demonstration, in the course of which Booth and Richens in England, and Oswald and Bull in the United States succeeded in producing the first "interpreter machines," capable of mastering the most difficult texts.

It is the same story with the rapid selectors and translator computers as with all other machines operating in the Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii. None of these was invented or developed in the Soviet Union, neither the card-index and Hollerith machines, nor the magnetic "brain," nor the electronic computer. But they have helped the Soviet Union save millions of dollars, and have made a decisive contribution to increasing the prestige of Russian scientists and technicians in the eyes of the world.

The sorting and checking of information is complemented by the appropriation of foreign knowledge by reproduction.

Whole technical journals from abroad are reprinted by the Soviets, and published in Russian in huge editions.

The American *Physical Review*, the most important publication in the world dealing with physics, is a case in point. It appears fortnightly and consists of several hundred pages of original articles on the latest research by American physicists. As the magazine does not pay its way, the contributors have themselves to contribute towards its printing costs.

Officially the Soviet Union only receives a few copies from America. When Professor Donald Hughes, one of America's leading nuclear physicists, was in Russia in 1957, he was somewhat surprised to find that the *Physical Review*—in Russian—was available in every institute. He discovered that every issue of the *Physical Review* is reproduced by the Soviets, in editions of ten or fifteen thousand copies, and without payment of copyright.

Dr. Rolf Landshoff, in charge of the theoretical physics department for rockets and space research at the Lockheed Works, also made a recent and surprising discovery. He was shown a literal Russian translation of his new work, Magneto-hydrodynamics, which the Soviets had already made available in America before his own original version in English was published. The Soviets had made another rather foolish mistake a short time before. A special report had arrived at Lockheed's from the USSR. This turned out to be a word-for-word translation of a research report which had originally come from the Lockheed

Such Soviet piracy, for it can hardly be called anything else, is not limited to

seientifie publications. The Russians consider themselves entitled to all foreign literature without payment of royalties. How impossible it is to get money out of them was shown when a ease was brought in a Soviet eourt of law.

In 1930 Arthur Conan Doyle, ereator of Sherlock Holmes and of Dr. Watson, died. The copyright of Conan Doyle's works passed to his son Adrian.

In due eourse Conan Doyle's son learned that his father's stories enjoyed great popularity behind the Iron Curtain. Hundreds of thousands of copies were being printed and sold in the Soviet Union. But not a single kopek was being paid in royalties.

Eventually Adrian Conan Doyle decided to bring an action against the publishers responsible in the USSR. As his legal adviser he chose a well-known professor of international civil law from Harvard University. But to quote the recognized international copyright laws existing in every civilized country was, as the plaintiff knew, quite useless.

For the Soviet Union has never recognized these laws nor, consequently, the laws of ownership governing original works, whether these be literary or artistic works, or patents of inventions. It regards everything of this sort as common property to be freely appropriated.

On the advice of the Harvard professor, Adrian Doyle based his charge on one count — a violation of Article 399 of the Soviet constitution, which prohibits and penalizes the enrichment of one person at the expense of another.

As damages, Conan Doyle's son demanded from the Soviet publishers the sum of 2,033,700 roubles, that is to say 15 per eent of the profits which they had made, illegally, from the sale of his father's books.

In November 1958 the ease was tried in Moseow, and the defendant publishers won. Doyle appealed to a superior court. He finally put his case before the Supreme Court of the USSR, on 17th August 1959, but the verdiet was the same. His ease was dismissed as unfounded.

The Moseow judges had no ehoiee. Any other verdiet would have unleashed a flood of litigation, thousand upon thousand of civil actions against the Soviet Union for violation of the copyright laws would have followed and claims for damages to the tune of many millions would have been filed for all the books and articles which had been pirated and sold in the country of "progressive socialist co-operative organization" without permission and without the payment of royalties.

When the decision of the Soviet court was published in the West, A. J. Cronin, the novelist, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Almost three million eopies of my

books have been illegally printed in the Soviet Union. During the last twenty years I have made repeated attempts to receive eompensation in some form or other. . . . I began about 1936, in tones of righteous indignation. When that proved useless, I tried an appeal to their sense of justice, and a few years later I adopted a gentler tone and emphasized the expenses involved in supporting my children and countless other indigent relations. This did not soften Soviet hearts, however. . . .

"My next attempt, some time later, was of a more jocular kind. In case there were eurreney difficulties, I said that I would gladly accept a fur eoat for my wife....

"Three years ago, feeling that I should like to see the pietures in the Hermitage, before they were perhaps destroyed by a stray rocket from Cape Canaveral, I offered to accept a trip to Russia in place of my royalties. This suggestion was also ignored, although it was passed to various authorities over there.

"Finally, at the beginning of this year, I offered to regard the whole matter as settled in exchange for a small quantity of Beluga caviar. The eaviar has not yet arrived."

A few months after this letter of Cronin's, a large number of pirated and unauthorized works by Western writers arrived in London, At the "Soviet Book Exhibition," which opened at the Royal Festival on 6th February 1960, there were exhibited Russian editions of the works of sixty English authors, including Conan Doyle, Somerset Maugham, Joseph Conrad, A. J. Cronin and Graham Greene. A storm of protest in the British press at last forced the Soviets to discontinue such piraey, or at least to practise it less barefacedly.

The British gynaecologist, Dr. Grantly Diek Read, had a bitter experience when the Soviets attempted to take the credit for his life's work by elaiming it as Russian.

While still a young doctor, Read had worked out a new and revolutionary method of painless ehildbirth, and his book *Natural Childbirth* appeared in 1933. This innovator, who had attacked the system of using anaestheties during ehildbirth, met with the strongest opposition from his colleagues. There was no question of Dr. Dick Read obtaining a professorship. He could not find the means to open a training clinic. In disillusionment he went to South Africa, and was offered a elinic in Cape Town.

Shortly before his return to Europe, in 1953, Diek Read heard that Russian seientists had evolved a sensational new method of painless ehildbirth — the so-ealled "Pavlov Method." It was so sue-eessful that the Russian Ministry of Health now officially sponsored it.



All over Europe people were talking about the "Russian" method, developed by the great physiologist, Pavlov. In Paris the French gynaecologist, Dr. Lamaze, opened the first clinic using the "new" method. It was filled to capacity. Out of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three confinements, Dr. Lamaze wrote in the medical journals, only eighty-one cases were not painless. The French doctor had learned this method in the Soviet Union, where he had spent six months as the guest of a state organization for expectant mothers.

In March 1957, in Zürich, Dick Read commissioned a lawyer to fight for his rights. He gave the facts to his Swiss lawyer, showing that the Russians' "Pavlov Method" was his own life's work.

"At the beginning of 1952," Dick Read has stated, "the Soviet consul in Pretoria asked me to send all my work to a professor in Kiev. I complied with his request. The stuff went by diplomatic bag, and must obviously have got there. I never received any acknowledgement, nor a word of thanks. I can safely say that I know all there is to know about obstetrical techniques — and before 1951 nothing was published by authoritative Soviet doctors about the influence of controlled movement in childbirth." In every sphere the Russians proved themselves to be master copyists.

"One thing astonished me," Hans Scherer wrote. "In Moscow and Leningrad I noticed how Russian artists copied famous paintings . . . the details were reproduced with minute accuracy, and the colours were amazingly faithful to the original. Their talent for reproduction goes so far that one could not tell the difference between the copy and the original, were it not that the rule of invariably altering the scale of the reproduction also applies here."

A. Polovnikov, the Leningrad correspondent of the *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, tells us how successfully the Russians have made use of this talent in quite another field.

"A colour television apparatus made by Russian engineers was recently shown at the Television Research Institute in Leningrad. . . . Among those present was a large group of American, French and Dutch experts. At the beginning of the demonstration the head of the Institute, I. Rosselevich, informed the visitors that they would be shown three television sets. The electronic tubes in two of the sets were American, while the third contained one of Russian manufacture.

"A colour tube of Russian manufacture? This astonished the foreigners. Hitherto such tubes had only been produced in the United States.

"Watch for yourselves and try to guess which set has the Russian tube," the director said jokingly.

"Practically everyone guessed wrong," the report ends. "Only one man gave the right answer, but he admitted that this was pure chance."

At the Brussels Exhibition in the same year, at which the Americans demonstrated their colour television equipment, the Russians did not produce "their" tubes. They preferred to wait until they had the whole range of Western equipment, successfully copied and reproduced.

Only a few hundred yards from the American "Cinerama," the world's first 3D cinema, a French invention bought and improved upon by the Americans, the Soviet Union displayed their own version, "Kinopanorama," "This Kinopanorama," the American film authority Thomas Quinn Curtiss has stated, "is exactly like Cinerama, in every detail."

In the Soviet pavilion, English experts discovered a "product of the Leningrad engineers" identical with a piece of re-

a Prayer

FOR JUNE
By Rabbi MARTIN I. SILVERMAN

Chaplain, Department of Louisiana Heavenly Father: Who hast made mankind in Thine own image to join with Thee in Thy works of creation, we thank Thee for the manifold blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us.

We are grateful for the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil. Vouchsafe unto us, O Father, Thy gift of wisdom so that we may truly be representatives of Thy will in all that we do. Humbly, we acknowledge that it is Thou who hast guided us and our forebears as we built this land, the United States of America, into a bastion of freedom, sending forth a beacon of hope to all those who would live their lives as Thy creatures, unfettered by human bondage.

Grant, O Lord, that our country may ever remain in the forefront of those who would bring freedom to the enslaved, dignity to the downtrodden and opportunity to the oppressed. Do Thou guide us along those paths which will enable us to fulfill Thy teachings so that all men, everywhere, may be recipients of Thy Divine justice and love. May our efforts lead to that day when the whole world shall know Thy greatest gift, abiding peace. Amen.

search equipment first used ten years before by the Royal Navy: a Soviet under-water television set.

"A new marvel of Soviet technology," it was proudly announced in the Soviet newspapers, "has been produced by members of the Scientific Research Institute for Artificial Limbs in co-operation with the men of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers at the Academy of Sciences in the USSR." This was exhibited in Brussels, under the name of the "Biohand." What was this new marvel of Soviet technology? An improved version of the famous "Sauerbruch artificial hand," long ago made in Germany. In 1948 a group of Berlin doctors and electrical engineers announced the construction of an artificial hand, the gripping action of which was controlled by bioelectric impulses within the body itself. The secret of this German electrically-controlled artificial hand was that on the "commands" of the brain, the movement impulses in the muscular stump were transformed by a small amplifier into power impulses, which worked a magnetic control device in the hand itself.

For experts of every sort, a visit to the Soviet pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition meant a meeting with old friends, now bearing a Soviet trademark. Unfortunately none of the experts wrote a "Baedeker" for Russian industry, explaining which Western originals the Soviets had copied. Everything the Russians displayed with such pride was either a direct copy (like the racing car built three years before in the United States, complete with tail-fins) or at best, improvements on Western models. For example there was a dredger, the hydraulic machinery for which had been produced in Magdeburg, and a grading machine for road-building, the American word "grader" being modified into the Russia form of "greter." They've got nothing new," an American commented. "But they've everything we've got."

What about their very large-scale expansion projects such as the "Davidov Plan" and the "Plan for the Transformation of Nature?"

The much-discussed projects of the Soviet hydraulic engineer, M. Davidov, involves the creation of a "Siberian Lake." Hot, dry winds from the Kirghiz Steppes, travelling as far as the Ukraine, have always endangered crops, particularly in the fertile "black earth" district. Professor Kurt Hiehle of Eisenach, who tackled this problem, drafted a plan for changing the climate of the whole area. "Since 1945 I have been working on a project to draw water from the Black Sea into the Caspian. I would then evaporate over 150 cubic kilometres of water from the surface of the Caspian which would fall as rain on the areas bordering the Caspian depression and irrigate it." The

professor, who had meanwhile fled to the West, wrote this in 1950. He added, "The idea of moving vast quantities of water into the Caspian depression has now been taken up on a grand scale by M. Davidov."

Still faithful to the Russian passion for giant projects, Davidov has extended the German climatologist's concept into an even vaster plan. He has proposed the damming of the waters of the two Siberian rivers. Ob and Yenisci to create a "Siberian Lake," and a canal costing 30 billion dollars would carry water from this lake down to the Caspian depression.

The "Plan for the Transformation of Nature," proclaimed in Stalin's time, was a large-scale project against drought. It was based on the basic biological research of the Academician Vassily Robertovich Vilyams, who died in 1939, and whose real name was Williams.

Williams, whose father came to Russia from America as a railway-engineer at the time when the Americans were laying the first railway lines for the Tsar, devoted a lifetime to research on this project. In long years of experimentation he had developed a complete agricultural system to protect the growing corn from damage by drought. It was known as the Travopolnaya Sistema Semledyelya or "grass field system," and

involved the planting of protective strips of woodland, intensive cultivation of the soil, rotation of crops with grass being put in every seventh year, irrigation and so on. The most important element of the Williams system was the planting of grass every seven years, as this has a favourable effect on the structure of the

While the "Siberian Sea" project remains a possibility for the future, the Williams plan has been tried and has failed catastrophically, Lysenko, the "magician" of modern Soviet biology, insisted that his own bogus "agrobiological" projects be incorporated into the Williams plan, and ordered his so-called "clump sowing" when the strips of woodland were laid down. Lysenko seriously maintained that "clump sown" acorns would "combine with" the grain seeds and "crush the common enemy," weeds.

Years later, when it was revealed that the failure was due to Lysenko, the Minister for Forestry, W. Koldanov, cautiously commented: "These [Lysenko's] theories, attractive as they seemed, did not stand up to practical tests and must therefore be regarded as false.'

A number of other Russian "pioneer achievements," proudly proclaimed by the Soviet press, leave no doubt as to their origin. The West is, unfortunately, much more familiar with its political history than with the history of its science and technology. And so our newspapers have simply reproduced every sensational Tass claim without bothering to check its originality.

Using the sun to generate power, for example, which the Soviets maintain they are the first to do, is a process with which the West has been familiar for a long time. In the French Pyrenecs a giant solar reflector has been in usc as a source of power for many years, and there are others in the United States.

It is the same story with tidal power plants, of which Soviet engineers claim to be the pioneers. This type of installation has been operating for a long time in France, at the mouth of the Rance, in the Gulf of St. Malo, French hydraulic engineers, as early as 1918, were granted two hundred and eighteen patents for these installations, which make use of the water-power produced by the ebb and flow of the tide. And the first "power-plant in the world to be operated by heat from the earth's centre," which the Soviets claim as their own, is actually the brilliant conception of Italian engincers who have been working at it since the 1940's at the famous Vulcan Works, Larderello, Tuscany

"Science is international," the intellectuals of Europe and America declaim, as though the Iron Curtain did not exist.

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"Science should be international," would perhaps be more accurate. Now, as always, the one-way stream of knowledge flows castwards. For what new inventions or discoveries have the Soviets ever handed over to other countries?

A veil of mystery shrouds the famous Bogomoletz serum, for example. W. Bedell Smith in his book has described the sad sequel to official attempts to learn something more about this drug. Washington inquired, through the American Ambassador, whether this serum, in addition to its value in rejuvenation therapy, could be employed in the treatment of cancer. A rumour to this effect had circulated in the West soon after the end of the war. Since this had nothing to do with military secrets, and was a method of saving human life, two members of the U.S. Embassy staff went to see the Secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and requested the information desired by their government. The Secretary promised to make inquiries.

The Americans heard nothing more from the Academy. All further inquiries remained unanswered. It was only by chance that they subsequently learned what had happened. The Secretary of the Academy had been accused of "giving away Soviet scientific secrets" and been found guilty. Meanwhile, the Soviets had already begun selling the Bogomoletz preparation in the West.

Ten years later an incident occurred in connection with this particular serum at the "Gerontological Congress" at Merano, on 23rd July 1957. A report was read to the eminent scientists from thirty different countries by the Soviet Professor Marchuk, head of the Bogomoletz Institute at Kiev. In his address the Soviet scientist described some of the results of treatment with the serum, which, he maintained, were little short of

miraculous. There were shouts of protest from his audience. Some of the scientists maintained that judging by their own experience with the serum, the results described by Marchuk were impossible.

What was Marchuk's reply? He explained that the only formula for the serum which the Soviet authorities would release to American and European scientists was less effective than the one used in the Soviet Union. The Russian professor added: "I am not authorized to communicate the formula of this serum, not even to this distinguished gathering." What he had said was the truth. The explanation, which the Soviet professor let slip to silence his foreign colleagues' justified protests, was only too well founded.

The law regarding "betrayal of state secrets" hangs like a sword of Damocles over every Soviet scientist and engineer, although its existence is not generally known this side of the Iron Curtain. According to a supplementary law of 8th June 1947 to the Soviet Penal Code of 1927, "betrayal of state secrets" means "the communication of information on scientifically, technically and sociologically important inventions, discoveries and finished products before this information is made public - even when this information is of no military importance. This also applies to the communication of information on all inventions, discoveries, finished products, scientific and experimental research in technical and other branches of the armaments industry." Violations of this law are punishable by three to twenty years' forced labour, provided there is no question of espionage or high treason, which can only be tried by a military court.

This law, which recalls so vividly Peter the Great's Ukase of 1724 concerning "things which must be kept secret," is still in force. It has not been amended by Khrushchev.

The Kremlin alone decides what can be released. It restricts the "publication" of information to its famous "shock tactics."

"In the last analysis, everything depends on human beings living at peace with one another, in a state of mutual trust — based on good relations and on a reciprocal 'give and take'." Such were the words of Einstein, written at Princeton. Since 1917 the Soviet Union has only been interested in the "take."

As always the West has made it easy for Russia. "One of the conspicuous characteristics of modern industry and trade," the American, Frederick Lewis Allen, has said, "is the free interchange of information, which is published and thus becomes available to everyone in industry. Almost all foreign businessmen are astonished at how little in America is secret."

The years when the West disregarded large-scale copying, because Soviet development was considered as an experiment with uncertain results, are past history. The Soviet Union has already begun, thanks to the willing or unwilling co-operation of the West and the immeasurable gifts made to it by the strongest industrial power in the world, to demonstrate its industrial potential beyond the Iron Curtain. All that Russia has taken from Europe and America is now coming back like a boomerang.

The first signs are easily seen. Some time ago, for instance, American pharmaceutical firms received information which seemed rather odd. Medical drugs of Russian, Chinese and Eastern European origin were appearing in increasing quantities in the world market, while the Americans found their orders diminishing. Careful analysis revealed that these products were identical with medical preparations which had been originally produced by the chemical industries of Western Europe and America. The preparations differed from the Western originals only in name.

Under the name "biomyzin," the Soviet version of the antibiotic aureomycin, discovered at the American Lederle Laboratories, is being supplied to Asiatic and African countries. And dozens of other well-known preparations are copied and exported as part of the "patent piracy," as the Americans call this stealing of ideas.

The Eastern European countries are cheaper sources of supply than those of the West. This is not surprising. Behind the Iron Curtain, production is hampered neither by the high costs of research and development, nor by having to pay for licenses or patents.

There is one other significant aspect of the Russian export drive.

"If we had known," a spokesman of



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the American Health Department stated recently, "that the Soviet Union was interested in helping the Asian and African peoples in the sphere of medical welfare, we would have been the first to appreciate and support their offer. It looks, however, as though the Soviet Union is sending medical supplies as a further means of checking Western influence in the underdeveloped countries, and of promoting their own political ambitions."



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

After the Sputnik demonstrations, Russia set out to impress the peoples of Asia and Africa with "irrefutable evidence" in support of the "progressive socialist" régime and its numerous advantages even in the sphere of medicine, health and hygiene. And it is exactly the same story with the "industrial aid" which the Soviet Union now offers to the underdeveloped countries.

"Just give me one example of a service you have rendered humanity! What do we owe you-you who have claimed our indulgence? You have contributed nothing, except threats and hostility. We gave you our knowledge, and in exchange you invaded our lands and showed us no quarter.

"You have stolen our scientific knowledge, our luxury goods, our modern methods of warfare. And you have shown your gratitude by driving your Cossacks' lances into our bodies. With all the advantages that the West has given you, you have become violent and brutal despots."

In these words Frédéric Lacroix damned Tsarist Russia in 1845. They are equally applicable to the Soviet Union today.

All that the West stands for, all that it has achieved and is still achieving culturally, technically and scientifically,

has been done without a single important contribution from the Russians. If the Russians had never existed at all, it would have made not an iota of difference to what the West has to offer all humanity.

The present position of Russia, had she not been taught, helped and supported by the West, would be unthinkable. Even at this moment Russia can only keep up by the continuous theft and exploitation of every new development in the free world.

The West still possesses the greatest reserve of talent in the world, and the most highly developed industrial power of all time.

If the confidence of the West in its own vastly superior potential is seriously shaken, if spectacular propaganda stunts by the Soviets succeed in producing real alarm, leading to an overestimation of Russia's capabilities and potentialities, then the decisive reason for this is our ignorance of the true nature of Russian power.

How is a sound assessment of the capacities and capabilities of Russia possible, when even today the quality and quantity of this ceaseless importation from the West is unnoticed and unknown in Europe and America, and, consequently, in the rest of the world? The world should realize that the Russians are better acquainted with what we have to offer than we are ourselves, that the "Russian copying technique" has been and still is quicker and more thorough in its practical application of Western knowledge, inventions, discoveries and general development than is the Western economy itself.

Whether Russia will actually overtake the free world or not will be decided by the West. The fate of the West, and of its future generations, lies in its own hands. The free peoples of the world have every advantage, a generally superior potential of cultural, scientific, technical, industrial-and, of course, moral-strength, and an abundance of creative talent.

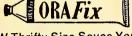
After the painful experience of the postwar period, the West has at last recognized whither appearement of the Russians must lead; and its governments appear willing now to draw the correct conclusions and to adopt an attitude towards the Soviet Union and its objectives justified by past experience of Russian behaviour. "There is only one way of dealing with a power like Russia, and that is the way of courage," Karl Marx advised in the New York Tribune of 30th December 1853.

Everything depends on whether the people of the West, of Europe and America are willing to stand fast and strike a hard bargain as Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union have always done.

THE END



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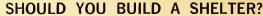
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(Continued from page 19) -



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It is also true that bottled oxygen will enable the shelter dweller to forget air vents and hand-blowers, although if he wishes to avoid lethal earbon-dioxide poisoning from his own breath, he must arrange trays of barium-caleium hydroxide to absorb it.

Four dollars worth of oxygen and a few eents worth of "lime" will earry oeeupants through 20 hours of firestorm. This is the hurrieane-blown fire front formed when rushing drafts from multiple fires eause them to unite. Flame raees from building to building, the way a forest fire "tops out" and runs wild. Firestorm was the seourge of Hiroshima, and of Hamburg, too, during massive eonventional bombing. Thousands died in vented shelters, killed by earbon monoxide or super-heated air.

Curious about firestorm, Naval Radiological Laboratory experts burned 500 tons of wood above an underground shelter and recorded a temperature rise of merely five degrees. The actual relationship between 500 tons of wood and an H-bomb firestorm has not yet been determined, however, although it is agreed that a sealable shelter buried deep enough would buek any heat because earth doesn't eonduet well. Just how deep is enough will remain a hollow question until somebody tries a shelter or two on one of the new big bombs. Then the question crops up, "how big?"

However, the facts have been established that a high degree of protection against fire and blast may be had, for a price. The bigger the price, generally, the greater the protection.

Aetually, the ideal fallout-only shelter gives some triple protection. Such a shelter is detached from the house, as a safeguard against the house burning down over it. About 15 square fect of space are provided per occupant, and enough headroom for walking about. Eighteen inehes to two feet of eoncrete overhead, and three to four feet of earth give far more than the 100 to 1,000 radiation-reduction factor suggested by the government, at little extra cost. (In some areas, that much earth is needed to put the roof below frostline, which is a good idea.)

Inverted U sections in air ducts, and a well-sheltered U-shaped entrance hall are sufficient to keep heavier-than-air fallout particles out of the shelter. Fallout is the size of salt grains or larger, according to present sources, and doesn't float in the air like a deadly miasma, it drops. There is some uncertainty, however, about the fallout which would be produced by contact bombing of a modern city. This has never been done. (Hiroshima, substantially built, received an air burst and therefore no fallout.)

The detached fallout shelter, if reached in time, affords protection against the heat flash of the H-bomb, just as any substantial opaque object would. It also shields against flying glass and debris, and the tremendous winds generated by blast. Contractors estimate the cost of a basic detached shelter from \$125 per occupant and up.

A figure of even \$200 per person is a far cry from the cost of a shelter that is both fire and blast resistant in extreme, such as Dr. Lapp is building. A shelter of this type eosts \$1,000 per occupant and more. That's \$180 billion nationally -nearly half our annual national product, and far greater in eost than anything being proposed by the most extreme Congressional shelter proponents.

The government information and eonstruction program is aimed 100 pereent at fallout-only protection. Forewording the recent Defense Department booklet on the subject, Secretary Robert McNamara said: "It is my considered judgment that this is a reasonable and prudent program—and that it is the best program we ean have, measured against the other priorities of our national life.'

Basic government thinking is that now and for some time to come, our deterrent might is such that the Russians, were they to attack, would find their own nuclear capability insufficient for the waste of bombs on both military and metropolitan targets (most people live around or in cities). Therefore, to block retaliation, the attack would be a strategic one, using surface bursts to knoek out our underground missile silos. Since this is the only bomb which produces fallout, and since our computers warn that a massive attack on military targets alone would blanket most of the United States in fallout in 24 hours, the Federal Government is encouraging fallout shelter construction first and foremost.

But while Secretary of Defense Mc-Namara has gone on record for this "best program," he has qualified his position by saying: "I do believe that it is sufficiently probable that in the event of a nuclear war our cities would be attacked . . . I think it is at least as likely that our cities would be attacked as that our military targets would be attacked. I don't share the views of some that only the military installations would be attacked."

The present Kennedy Administration's shelter survey and marking program, and other fallout-oriented efforts are based, actually, on a minimal attack assumption—the least that could happen. Such an attack eould result in surface

bursts on military targets, vaporized radioactive debris, and nationwide fallout. Most areas would receive a light enough dose so that rather makeshift basement shelters would suffice, shelters that would cost not much more than \$100, if occupants didn't mind being cramped.

The worst that could happen? Air bursts over our cities, large and small, for the maximum dispersal of heat and blast. Anti-shelter thinkers argue that a system of fallout shelters not immune to fire would just provoke an attacker into using the H-bomb in what physicists consider its most lethal form—as a purely incendiary weapon.

Thus the prospective shelter owner has his alternatives: a cheap fallout shelter or an expensive fire and blast shelter. "You pays your money and you takes your choice.'

Once you have your shelter, you may find that a new anxiety is generated by realizing how much of the time either you or your family are minutes or miles away from it. There's work, shopping, school, vacations; a hundred reasons for roaming far and wide, as most Americans do. But just how far is far, or rather, too far?

If a bomb goes off 200 miles away, and prevailing winds of 25 mph carry fallout in your direction, you'll have eight hours to get under cover. Given 50 mph winds, you've got four hours. Given 100 miles from ground zero and 50 mph winds, you've got two hours. Your ability to travel might be impaired by blocked or jammed roads, lack of electricity in an electric railway, or many other factors, but you can understand here that a combination of wind-speed and range factors gives you a fair chance of making it into the burrow.

However, if you're preparing against blast or fire, or counting on a fallout shelter as a guard against heat-flash, the chances are you or part of your family just won't be in shelter range. Most families spend a lot of time away from home, and an attack theoretically could be timed during busy daylight hours to catch people away from home-even if we had an extensive shelter system. (Strategists here believe that Russia actually would attack during our night in order to be able to cope with our retaliatory attack during their daylight. But this might not be so, if we had a shelter system which they wished to render less effective.)

If you build your own shelter, you may qualify for an FHA-backed loan or an extension of your regular mortgage. You may build a shelter in such a way that it doubles as a workroom, a playroom or extra bedroom. You may very well find that a shelter added to your property helps you sell it-a real consideration, for if you are an average

American you move every five or six years. Whatever the case, you may learn that building a shelter, like building a house, can cost more on the foundation than it did on paper.

Cases are common of shelters quoted as costing \$300 that ended up costing \$1,000 or \$2,000 because hidden rock had to be blasted, or an expensive double-walled shelter built above ground. A high local water table means a flooded shelter, and that problem must be carefully circumvented. While a joint effort with several neighbors will cut costs and give you a little more working capital, you are still left to rely on your own wits in a brand-new and largely un-

known field that has drawn a lot of attention from fast-buck artists. Tennessee's Director of Civil Defense Robert Fox has stated, that 27 of 30 shelters he examined failed to match minimum standards. The problem of reliable construction grows worse as the strength of your defense increases, too; a fire shelter is harder to build than a fallout shelter, and a blast shelter must be designed and erected with absolute precision.

In the end, you must make your own choice. Strategists believe an all-out attack would leave "islands of survival," which would seed regrowth of American civilization. Any kind of shelter ought to increase your chance of participating in

the Florida Land Boom in Collier County!

THESE PLAIN FACTS ABOUT INVESTING IN FLORIDA LAND -AND ABOUT AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY WE ARE OFFERING TO THE INVESTING PUBLIC! A HISTORY OF STEADILY RISING PRICES For the past decade the demand for Florida land has zoomed as more and more people have discovered the blessings of Florida living. With a quarter-million new residents moving into the Sunshine State each ACREAGE year, new industry and home construction has consumed thousands of square miles of acreage. This demand for land pushes prices up.

BETTER BUY LAND NOW, 'CAUSE THEY AIN'T MAKING ANY MORE, NOWADAYS.'' The immortal Will Rogers, famous for his knack for talking straightforward horse sense, made that statement years ago—and it certainly applies to Florida land today. As the demand for Florida land continues—and it will as more and more families take up residence every day—the supply of land diminishes.
The inevitable result of increasing demand and diminishing supply is one that every economics textbook clearly states-prices must go up!

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO SAY, "I WISH I HAD A SECOND CHANCE!" Many investors have sat on the sidelines, watching land prices zoom to beyond their reach before they decided to act. Fortunately, there is,

reach before they decided to act. Fortunately, there is, once again, a chance for them to share in the golden future of Florida land, to make a sensible, forward-looking, speculative investment in virgin acreage at low prices. They can do it now, for a very limited time only—for as little as \$495 per 2½-acre tract—with only \$1 down and \$10 a month!

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for the immediate future—prices are low thus offering an drainage—and because no such improvements are planned for the immediate future—prices are low thus offering an opportunity for small investors to profit if and as growth occurs. It is unexploited land, land that can grow in value as more and more South Florida land is gobbled up by builders, farmers and large-scale developers. With an elevation of 11'-12', COLLIER COUNTY ACREAGE is actually higher than land in many of Florida's biggest cities, although during the rainy season, parts of it are often wet due to lack of necessary drainage.

THE TIME TO BUY IS RIGHT NOW! Don't look back a year from now and say, "I wish I had bought." By acting now, you'll save money, you'll build up your assets, you'll own your land in South Florida that much sooner. A Year from now, you'll look at the new prices, the new Florida growth statistics and you'll say, "I'm glad I bought — last year!"

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"after the bomb." Others are not aeting because they feel the Defense Department's statement, "such attack is highly unlikely," is reassurance enough. Most Americans, in the money or not, are doing nothing. Many of them claim to be waiting on Government, and say that, Constitutionally, defense of the people against attack is Government's responsibility.

this regrowth, and this in itself is a good

shelterize, are not doing so because they

say they do not wish to face the world

Many Americans, financially able to

argument in favor of shelters.

Meanwhile, onc and all keep an eye coeked on the newspapers. The press tells us: the invineible Minuteman ICBM system is ahead of sehedule; that the Russians elaim an anti-missile missile, but that it probably is just a plan, not operational; that Russian cruisers, reputedly scrapped as obsolete, will turn up re-equipped as floating missile batteries, and that the light-heat of a big

bomb can damage or destroy the eyes of an observer unlucky enough to take a last look at the detonation 350 miles away.

If you refuse to get up out of your TV chair and start digging, you may take final comfort in reports from official sources and from American observers traveling in Russia, that the Soviets are not building shelters either-contrary to widespread American reports based on Russian publications. Apparently, they lack the material for such an expensive program, and haven't even come close to licking their housing shortage.

Right now, many of us are still trying to decide whether or not to build a shelter out of which to emerge (or not to emerge). It is a subject about which jokes have been and will continue to be made. But whether you decide to build or not to build, it is no laughing matter. Your survival as an individual and our survival as a nation may hinge on your decision. THE END

WHAT IS A BARGAIN?

(Continued from page 23)

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Surely you want to THROW AWAY TRUSSES FOREVER, be rid of Rupture Wor-TRUSSES FOREVER, be the construction of Republic ries. Then Why put up with wearing a griping, chafing and unsanitary truss. For there is now a new modern Non-Surgical treatment that is desirned to permanently correct rupture. These

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fraud where violations are established. Mail order selling is another technique aimed at prospects who cannot conveniently get to the shops, and one which generally places its selling emphasis on bargains. Many mail order catalogs, especially those being circulated by newcomers to this field, employ every adjec-

tive in the dictionary to persuade you that items being offered are givcaways.

Such persuasive advertising has put hundreds of millions of dollars into the mails as people in large and small communities send cash, cheeks, and moncy orders to mail-order houses for merchandise that attracts them. Much of this ordering must be done on faith, for even the most conscientious checking by publications to establish the integrity and credit rating of mail order advertiscrs will not disclose beforehand practices that may antagonize buyers of the products.

If you wish to buy mail order items from a firm with which you are not familiar, bear in mind that service is sometimes slow. In all fairness, give the eoncern sufficient time to receive your order and ship the merehandise. Remember that not all mail or express moves by jet plane. Too, many of these firms buy limited quantities of goods which are sometimes quickly exhausted, and often must be replenished from distant points. It is not uncommon for some operators in this field to, at first, work with samples only. After they receive enough orders, they'll send to Japan, Hong Kong, or Europe for the merchandise. Meanwhile, the buyer who has sent his check twiddles his thumbs or complains to the Post Office and other government agencies

that he has been defrauded. In most eases he will eventually get his goods, though it may require the patience of

In reading the ads, don't fall for spectacular, implausible claims. For example, ridiculous claims are made for light bulbs that are said to outlast 14 ordinary bulbs. One such "amazing bulb" is priced at 49 cents, but you have to buy four at a time, a total of \$1.96, plus 24 cents parcel post. The bulbs do last a long time, but what the seller doesn't tell you is that any manufacturer can produce long-lived bulbs by the simple expedient of making them less efficient, so that they use more electricity to give the specified amount of light.

The boast that you "buy 5 years of light for 49 cents" is grossly misleading, for it fails to indicate that the chief outlay for illumination is not the price of bulbs but the amount of electrical energy consumed in giving light.

Do you believe that you can buy a vacuum cleaner at \$2.99? One is offered that runs on dry batteries, but the gimmiek is that you can't get enough power out of two small flashlight batteries to do an effective job of vaeuum cleaning. There are many such dry-battery-operated devices, from fans to kitchen mixers, all with the same weakness - they don't pack enough power to do the job! Besides, it is estimated that power from dry batteries costs over \$60 per kilowatt-

Field glasses, 7 x 35, at \$6.99? That, coupled with a claim that the glasses sold formerly at \$24.95, sounds like a hot bargain, especially when you learn that (Continued on page 46)

1,000 cash a month

even for the rest of your life while hospitalized from any accident.

No, this is not a misprint. You get an iron-clad guarantee which pays you at the rate of \$1,000.00 CASH a month beginning the first day you are in a hospital (other than a sanitarium, rest home or government hospital) from any accident. Even if you're so confined only one day, you still get \$33.33.

There are no gimmicks. There are No Exceptions, No Exclusions, No Limitations, no waiting periods, no ifs, ands or buts.

> And what's more - - -This plan is NON-CANCELLABLE and GUARANTEED RENEWABLE for Life.

- 1. Use your policy as often as you need to-you own it, it can never be taken away as long as you pay your premium on time. Your premium can never be raised; your benefits can never be reduced.
- 2. You are paid even though you have other insurance or compensation. You get CASH . . . use it for any purpose: pay bills, buy groceries, pay rent, etc. When you are hospitalized your everyday living expenses still go on. Help meet them with the TAX FREE cash this policy provides.
- 3. THIS PLAN PAYS CASH WHILE YOU ARE HOSPITALIZED FOR ANY ACCIDENT, ANYWHERE, ANYTIME TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY. You DON'T have to be hurt in any particular kind of accident such as: Auto, Pedestrian, Bus, Traffic, Train, etc. ALL Accidents are covered.

You get a full month's coverage for 25¢. Send no money. When you receive your policy, read it carefully. Only after you agree it does everything we claim, send in your quarter. This doesn't even cover our cost, but we'll gamble that you will continue at the low price of only \$5.00 a month - - just as thousands of others have done.

How can this policy be offered at such a low cost? The answer is simple. You are buying directly from the company through the mail and the savings are passed on to you. No agent or salesman will call.

Compare this with others. We welcome comparison because this policy pays from the first day, we can't pay any sooner; it pays forever, we can't pay any longer.

Don't wait until it's too late. Fill out the application and mail. it today. There are no strings attached; you are under no obligation. Policy issued ages 1 through 80 to residents of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

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NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. Insurance Center Bldg. 330 S. Wells Street Chicago 6, Illinois

O NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., 1962

(Continued from page 42)

the glasses have been "checked by government of origin for power, accuracy, quality." The power that was allegedly checked by the unnamed government is not stated. The name of the "government of origin" is something the customer has every right to know about any imported article. (There are many patriotic consumers who are properly annoyed when they find that their hard-earned cash has bought them products made in countries behind the Iron Curtain.)

"Finest quality-precision pliers . . . superb German instruments . . . ground and polished . . . each a veritable gem of precision and strength." Several of these tools, ostensibly a real bargain at 75 cents each, were found to be a long way from the tools described by the imaginative copywriter. The jaws of the end cutters or nippers were so soft that cutting just one common steel paper clip left a nick in the cutting edge. Yet the tool had been described as "drop-forged, heat-treated, high-quality tool steel.'

A number of companies offering cameras make prices look a lot lower than they really are. The customer, to get the camera, must also buy items he may not want. A typical instance is a leather case and flash gun costing \$16.95 extra. The "low, low price" for a popular 35mm camera is thus actually \$17 higher than it seems to be.

Setting a high price and then heavily "discounting" it to make the article seem a rare special value is another common practice. One company offered a "famous" set of tools at \$9.95, but it was marked \$42.50 right on the package. This technique of marking up in order to make an ordinary deal look like a great bargain is common, though of late it has received extensive scrutiny from the Federal Trade Commission and Better Business Bureaus as an unfair trade practice.

The Federal Trade Commission is also threatening to crack down on sellers who advertise "guaranteed" merchandise without stating their exact terms as to cost of service if they intend to charge for such service. And it is checking on who will pay shipping charges if the merchandise must be returned for service, and how long the guaranty will apply. Such a crackdown is long overdue, for certain manufacturers and dealers have profited greatly from claims of guarantees which were consistently interpreted to the seller's advantage.

Thanks to a productive economy, onc that turns out goods in abundance, and because of our competitive system, which is productive of bargains, today's buyer is in a fortunate position. Much, if not most of the time, he enjoys what is referred to as a buyer's market. However, it is largely up to him if he wants to take advantage of this happy situation.

THE END

INVITATION TO LAS VEGAS

(Continued from page 13)

at the Desert Inn, Mitzi Gaynor was at the Flamingo, Harry Belafonte was at the Riviera and Red Skelton was at the Sands.

It is at these dinner shows where one is entertained and fed at a cost normally below the price of a ticket to a top New York show. For example, at the Riviera when Harry Belafonte was starring, the menu offered roast young turkey with savory dressing, giblet gravy and cranberry jelly, along with soup or salad,

vegetables, potatoes, rolls, butter and beverage for \$5.75. The most expensive item on the menu was a complete dinner of filet mignon of prime becf with fresh mushrooms, for \$8. Tax and tips are, of course, extra. At midnight all these dinner shows are repeated without food at a minimum charge of \$3 or \$4.

Sometimes the hotels feature a third performance at 2:15 a.m. on weekends, in order to take care of the crowds. Sounds late for a show, doesn't it? But

time means nothing in Las Vegas.

What does it cost to stay at one of these hotels? Rooms can be had for as little as \$8. Some hotels charge the same regardless of whether the room is occupied by one or two persons. Bill Miller, the Legion's convention specialist who is making all the advance convention arrangements in Las Vegas, says the average price is about \$16 per room for two persons. That's only \$8 per person which isn't expensive for a luxury hotel offering so many free attractions. This writer found good, single accommodations at a motel for \$5 per day.

Now a word about food served in the hotels but not in the dining rooms where the shows are presented. Seven hotels offer chuck wagon meals which are the same as buffet meals-you serve yourself, and can have all you can eat for a fixed amount. The Silver Slipper is the spot where the chuck wagon is open 24 hours per day and the price for all you can eat is 98 cents. Other chuck wagons offer all you can eat from \$1.50 to \$2.50. It's the New Frontier that offers the T-bone steak dinner for \$2.75 and then gives you back a dollar.

In Las Vegas, as in other cities, there are hundreds of places to eat. Chinese, Italian, Mexican, Hungarian and Polynesian food-you name it and Las Vegas has it.

For entertainment there are five 18hole golf courses, countless swimming pools, horseback riding, and fashion shows for the women.

Of course you will notice Las Vegas' unique business in weddings. Scattered throughout the city are wedding chapels complete wth big billboards and neon



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

signs to attract couples bent on exchanging vows. They offer free car service to and from the courthouse where marriage licenses are issued 24 hours per day including Sundays and holidays. They offer dressing rooms, flowers, photographs, recordings of the service, organ music, witnesses and your choice of a justice of the peace or minister—all for as little as \$15. Like the courthouse, the chapels operate 24 hours per day.

Reason for the flourishing marriage business-Nevada requires no blood tests or waiting period.

While in Las Vegas, make it a point to take a side trip to see two of the wonders of our United States.

It is only a 35-minute automobile ride to Hoover Dam-one of the largest dams in the world. Its height is only 32 feet less than New York City's Woolworth Building. Its base thickness is more than two city blocks. Its crest is more than four blocks in length. Its weight is more than 6,500,000 tons and it contains two miles of shafts and galleries. Elevators will take you into the depths of the dam, and there are guides to explain everything to you.

The other sight which should be a must on your tour is Lake Mead-the world's largest man-made lake which was formed by Hoover Dam backing up the Colorado River. It is 115 miles long, averages 585 feet deep, and contains enough water to cover Connecticut ten feet deep or to supply 5,000 gallons of water to every person in the world.

For other side trips; it is a 30-minute drive into mountains with an elevation of 9,000 feet. It's 50 miles to the Valley of Fire-a 15-square-mile red rock formation of unusual scenic quality. It is 60 miles to Searchlight, a ghost mining town, and a one-day drive to Grand Canyon. If easterners and midwesterners want to visit Los Angeles to show the kiddies Disneyland or Marineland, it's only 285 miles away.

There is so much more to Las Vegas

than gambling that we've purposely left that subject until now. We stated before that the economy of the city is based upon people. And it's a fact that the principal by-product of those people is gambling. Nevada is the only state in the union where all kinds of gambling are legal-"21", roulette, craps, wheel of fortune, keno, poker and slot machines. The lobbies of all the resort hotels are gambling casinos. Then there are 16 gambling halls devoted exclusively to the games of chance. It's an experience just to see the Golden Nugget and the Horseshoe, to name only two, in the downtown area. And you'll find slot machines everywhere-in drive-in restaurants, drug stores and even in shoeshine stands.

While the slot machines take anything from a nickel to a dollar, some of the other gambling games run into big money. I've seen several crap players throwing out and raking in so many \$100 bills that I couldn't keep track of their number. I saw a man play "21" with \$500 chips. He appeared to lose as much as he won. Big time gamblers have been known to win or lose \$35,000 in one night. Play a lot and the free drinks come. That's another way Las Vegas has of making people feel important. Like the free shows and other courtesies, the free drinks pay off in the long run.

Here are a few simple rules to guide you: If you can't afford to lose, don't gamble. If you don't know how to gamble, don't. If you do gamble, set yourself a limit and quit when you reach that limit. If you are just gambling for a little fun, you can have as much fun with a nickel slot machine as you can with a dollar machine. And always remember, there are more losers than winners. The odds are against you.

If you think that gambling is morally wrong, leave it alone. As stated before, there is much more to Las Vegas than gambling, even if gambling is the reason for it all. THE END

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IT HAPPENED IN GASTONIA

(Continued from page 21)

ing appeal, some red bedfellows got up a \$25,000 bond and bailed him out.

Fred fled the country and went to Russia, where you'd think a communist

But 20 years later, red Fred Beale voluntarily came back to the United States. He returned to Gastonia voluntarily. He turned himself in, surrendered, to begin serving his sentence.

During the last of those years in Russia, Beale had written a book about the disillusionment of a communist. About how he'd been dreaming a beautiful communist dream but awakened in Russia to see the dream turn to a bloody

nightmare. The book was called, "Proletarian Journey."

After 20 years of despair and disillusionment, Beale was a broken man, virtually a derelict. But he had one thing to do before he could die in peace. He had to return to the scene of his crime and serve out his term.

Leon Schneider was Mayor of Gastonia in 1948 when Beale, the man who had led the communists in an intended takeover of the South, came back and turned himself in. To the Mayor he said, "Better to be a prisoner in the United States than to be what a Russian calls 'free'.' THE END



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the cash retund. Willie this supply lasts, you pay
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MUTUAL DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

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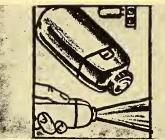


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American Legion PPER

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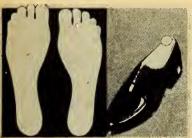
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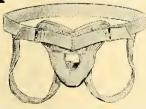
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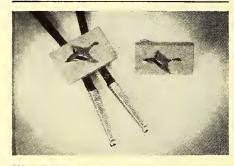


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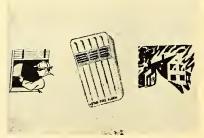
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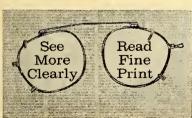
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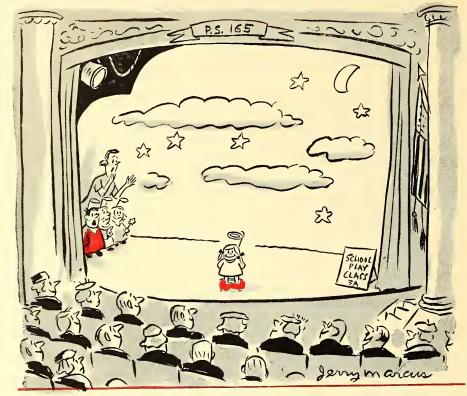


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"This is my sister."

"Throw her out of a rowboat."

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"Comrade Butterfly," the worker replied.

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"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the doctor. "Not a fast liver, are you?"

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JAMES HINES

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"Girls is naturally more beautiful than boys." One little boy wrote: "Girls is artificially more beautiful than boys."

L. MURPHY

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HUSBAND: Someone who knows it doesn't pay to underestimate the powwow of a woman.

EDITH OGUTSCH

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As Pretty as Skin Be

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Contourist

Where she is flat, it doesn't matter. Art can supply the curves that flatter.

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Her lashes are loaded with goo. T'would be A reason to call her "mascara mia."

Sheer Nonsense

For stockings she's paying a pretty penny To Look as if she hadn't any.

But That's Inci-dental

Her teeth are pearls, though you may find The pearls are of the "cultured" kind.

Im Davis

DANCE CRAZE

The Twist: Something our doctors can't find a cure for.

A. W. STINSON

ROVING EYE

When Joe turned to look At the fields of clover His car left the road — That's Joe all over!

Anna Herbert

POUNDS AWAY

The trouble with a diet is that a person has to fight every inch of the weigh.

DAVE CASTLE.

NIGHTLY BATTLE

In view of how they fret and fuss And try to stall their mom It scems the children's bedtime Is the storm before the calm.

HAL CHADWICK



"I make it out as, 'Mesopotamians go home'."









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